



सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT
ON
FAMILY LIVING SURVEY
AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
1958-59

JALPAIGURI

LABOUR BUREAU
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PREFACE

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Rau Court of Enquiry, Family Budget Enquiries were conducted on uniform lines in selected industrial centres in India during 1944—46 by the Government of India with a view to constructing and maintaining reliable Consumer Price Index Numbers for different centres. With the passage of time the consumption pattern of working class had undergone considerable change and it was felt that the existing Consumer Price Index Numbers should be revised on the basis of new weighting diagrams. It was, therefore, decided by the Planning Commission that fresh Family Living Surveys in 50 important industrial centres (factory, mining and plantations) based on the latest scientific principles should be conducted during the Second Plan period. This task was entrusted to the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment. A Working Group consisting of representatives of Indian Statistical Institute, National Sample Survey, Central Statistical Organisation and the Labour Bureau was accordingly set up for deciding all technical details for the planning and conduct of the Enquiries. The Enquiries were conducted in 1958-59 in accordance with the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Cost of Living Index Numbers set up by Government and keeping in view the principles laid down by the I.L.O.

2. Unlike the 1944—46 Enquiries which mainly consisted of collection of data on Income and Expenditure of working class households, the scope of the 1958-59 Enquiries was enlarged so as to include a study of other aspects of the Level of Living in addition to Income and Expenditure.

3. The collection of data was entrusted to the National Sample Survey during its 14th round (except for Bombay centre and centres in West Bengal where the field work was done by I.S.I. Field Branch) and tabulations relating to Family Budget data to the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The drafting of the Reports and the tabulation of data relating to Level of Living were the responsibility of the Labour Bureau.

4. This report relates to the Enquiries conducted in Jalpaiguri centre. A General Report dealing mainly with the technical aspects of the Enquiries is being brought out separately. The present Report consists of two Parts. Part I contains a discussion of Family Budget data while Part II analyses data relating to other aspects of the Level of Living.

5. The primary responsibility of drafting this report devolved on Shri Satnam Das, Research Officer, assisted by Shri A. Azim, Investigator Grade I, under the guidance and supervision of Shri L.R. Varma, Deputy Director.

My thanks are due to the National Sample Survey, the Indian Statistical Institute, the Central Statistical Organisation, the State Governments and the various Employers' and Workers' Organisations for their kind co-operation in the conduct of the Enquiries. Thanks are also due to the working class households but for whose active co-operation it would not have been possible to collect the requisite data relating to the various facets of family living.

6. The views expressed in this Report are not those of the Government of India.

K.C. SEAL
Director

LABOUR BUREAU,
KENNEDY HOUSE, SIMLA
Dated the 1st July, 1965.

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PART I
(FAMILY BUDGET)

CHAPTER I

SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE SURVEY

1.1. *Family living study*

Family living studies aim at collection and analysis of data on consumption pattern and other aspects of living conditions in respect of families of a specified population group. The surveys conducted for this purpose provide scope for the collection of a wide range of data from the families. When attention is focussed on a limited aspect only, the surveys become specialised surveys, such as family budget survey, where the bulk of the data collected relate to consumption expenditure. Other illustrations of such specialised surveys can be food consumption surveys, health surveys, labour force surveys, demographic surveys, education surveys and housing surveys. Although in each case the specialised survey lays emphasis on a particular problem, some more general information, such as the economic status of the family, is frequently included in order to facilitate the analysis of the data collected during the specialised surveys. In recent years the tendency has been to widen the scope of family living surveys to multi-subject surveys laying equal emphasis on a broad spectrum of data, combining two or more major topics, such as family characteristics, income, employment, education, housing, nutrition, health, etc. Through such multi-subject surveys, family living studies can be put to manifold uses. These may be used to provide material for research into the behaviour patterns of different groups of the population. They can also supply the basic data needed for policy making in connection with socio-economic planning which may include the establishment of norms or the determination of needs, in preparation for social and economic measures, as well as the assessment of the impact of policy decisions already applied in implementing welfare programmes. In developing countries like India, which are engaged in planning programmes, the data collected through family living surveys can be used to fill gaps in the existing information and to provide checks on the completeness of the existing data.

In its widest sense, a family living survey should yield data for an analysis of the level of living of a particular population group. An idea of the spectrum of data needed for such an analysis can be had from the following main components of the level of living given by the U.N. Committee of Experts on International Definition and Measurements of Standards and Levels of Living, 1954.*

- (i) Health, including demographic conditions;
- (ii) Food and nutrition;
- (iii) Education, including literacy and skills;
- (iv) Conditions of work;
- (v) Employment situation;
- (vi) Aggregate consumption and savings;

*Report on International Definition and Measurements of Standards and Levels of Living, U. N., 1954.

- (vii) Transportation;
- (viii) Housing, including household facilities;
- (ix) Clothing;
- (x) Recreation and entertainment;
- (xi) Social security; and
- (xii) Human freedoms.

In conducting the family living surveys in this country during 1958-59, *inter alia*, in Jalpaiguri, an attempt was made to cover many of the components given above. At the same time, the object of deriving a weighting diagram for new series of consumer price index number for the respective centres was kept in view. For the latter purpose, the relevant data are those which are usually covered in a specialised family budget survey. In this Report, the data on family budget survey have been discussed separately in Part I and the data collected on other components of level of living have been presented in Part II.

1.2. *Description of the survey*

Jalpaiguri was one of the centres where family living surveys were conducted during 1958-59. This survey in Jalpaiguri was part of an integrated scheme of family living surveys among industrial workers at 50* important factory, mining and plantation centres under the Second Five Year Plan. The details regarding origin, scope, design, etc., of the present surveys are being published in a separate report, as they happen to be common for all the 50 centres. A few important details are, however, discussed here briefly in order to bring out the significance of the data of Jalpaiguri centre presented in this Report.

1.21. *Organisation of the survey*

The working class family living survey was sponsored by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. The technical details of the survey were worked out under the guidance of a Technical Advisory Committee on Cost of Living Index Numbers consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Labour and Employment, Food and Agriculture and Finance, the Planning Commission, the National Sample Survey Directorate, the Department of Statistics (C.S.O.), the Indian Statistical Institute and the Reserve Bank of India. The field work was entrusted to the Directorate of National Sample Survey, and processing and tabulation of data collected in Schedule 'A' (Family Budget) were entrusted to the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The tabulation of data collected in Schedule 'B' (Level of Living) was done in the Labour Bureau. Analysis of the data, publication of reports on the results of the surveys and construction and maintenance of new series of consumer price index numbers were the responsibilities of the Labour Bureau.

* The list of 50 centres is given in Appendix I.

1.22. *Definition of a working class family*

A working class family was the basic unit of the survey. A family was defined in terms of sociological and economic considerations as consisting of persons:

- (i) generally related by blood and marriage or adoption;
- (ii) usually living together and/or served from the same kitchen; and
- (iii) pooling a major part of their income and/or depending on a common pool of income for a major part of their expenditure.

Relatives and friends, besides wife and children, living with the family and depending on the common family pool for their expenditure were considered family members. On the other hand, domestic servants and paying guests were generally excluded from the concept but they were taken to constitute separate families within the household. Care was taken to include temporary absentees such as family members on tours or on visit to relatives or friends, or in hospital. Casual guests were not considered to be family members even though they might have stayed with the family for a fairly long period. In a messing group, where the members pooled a part of their income only for messing, generally each member was treated as a separate family.

A working class family was defined as one which derived 50 per cent. or more of its income during the specified calendar month through manual work in a factory, mine or plantation covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, or the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 as the case may be. The survey in Jalpaiguri, which was a plantation centre, covered families deriving a major part of their income from manual work in registered plantations only. Manual work was defined on the basis of classification of occupations. Thus, a job though essentially involving physical labour but requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education was classified as 'non-manual'. On the other hand, jobs involving physical labour and not requiring much of educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) back-ground were treated as 'manual' work.

1.23. *Design of survey*

Two type of sampling methods, viz., tenement sampling and pay-roll sampling were followed for getting down to the ultimate units of the family living survey, viz., the families. The choice between the two methods depended upon operational convenience. Thus, at a centre where working class population was concentrated in definite areas, which could be located and demarcated without much difficulty, tenement sampling was followed. On the other hand, if the working class population in a centre was found to be loosely dispersed, the pay-roll sampling became operationally more convenient and economical. On the basis of a preliminary survey conducted in December 1957—February, 1958, it was decided to adopt pay-roll sampling at Jalpaiguri centre and the list of 153 registered plantations in the Dooars area of Jalpaiguri District used as the sampling frame.

The sample size for a centre was determined on the basis of the number of industrial workers, the type of sampling followed, the work load manageable by an Investigator and the required precision of weights to be derived from Schedule 'A' for Consumer Price Index Numbers. The sample size for Jalpaiguri determined and finally covered was 480 families for Schedule 'A' and '120' for Schedule 'B'

The two samples drawn for Schedules 'A' and 'B' were mutually exclusive because canvassing of both the schedules from the same sampled family would have caused fatigue both to the Investigators and informants. The whole sample was staggered over a period of 12 months evenly, so as to eliminate the seasonal effects on the consumption pattern. The selection of sample was done in two stages. In the first stage groups of establishments were selected and in the next stage workers were selected. The tea plantations were grouped into clusters of 2 and 3 each such that each cluster was heterogeneous with respect to management (Indian or Foreign) and class (estates with area above 500 acres, between 300 and 500 acres and below 300 acres formed classes A, B and C respectively). The clusters were arranged taking the same factors into consideration and 2 independent samples of 12 clusters each were selected systematically with probability proportional to the number of workers in the cluster.

The ultimate sampling unit, a working class family, was selected through the pay-rolls of the establishments at the second stage of sampling. The up-to-date and complete lists of workers entered in the pay-rolls of each sampled establishment were drawn up. Within each establishment any available arrangement by sections, grades or types of work was retained and from the pay rolls of the establishments in a cluster a simple systematic sample of 25 workers was drawn, of which 5 workers were selected by simple random sampling for Schedule 'B' (Level of Living) and the remaining 20 were taken for Schedule 'A' (Family Budget).

1.24. *Period of survey*

As mentioned earlier, the survey was designed to cover a period of 12 months at each centre. The period for the working class family living survey at Jalpaiguri centre was July, 1958 to September, 1959. The period was more than 12 months because of non-availability of some of the selected households during the time of enquiry.

1.25. *Method of survey*

The "Interview Method" was followed for the collection of data, as a large portion of the population covered consisted of illiterate workers who could not be expected to reply to mailed questionnaires or to maintain accounts. Moreover, the questionnaire covered a wide range of subjects, accurate replies to some of which could not be had without explaining in person the significance of the questions to the respondents.

1.26. *Difficulties in the collection of data*

The employers and employees evinced keen interest in the survey and extended full co operation to the Investigators of the Directorate of National Sample Survey, who were entrusted with the field work. Because of the

lengthy questionnaire, however, the sampled workers sometimes felt impatient while answering questions. It took three to four hours to complete Schedule 'A'. The detailed itemised break-down of consumption and expenditure in many of the blocks, e.g., clothing, medical care, personal care, education and reading, recreation and amusements, transport and communication, subscription, personal effects, taxes and interest was specially irksome. Information on the consumption of liquor and other intoxicants was furnished by the workers with great reluctance.

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE CENTRE

2.1. *Introductory*

Jalpaiguri District is one of the most important tea growing regions of West Bengal. Its longitude is 88—89° East and latitude 26—27° North. The district has an area of 6234 square kilometres. The tea industry, containing 148 tea estates, is manned mostly by hill tribes and Rudesias i.e., tribal people like Oraon and Mundas from Bihar, Santhal Parganas and Madhya Pradesh. The local population is generally engaged in agricultural operations only.

2.2. *Population*

The following table shows the growth of population in Jalpaiguri from 1921 onwards:—

TABLE 2.1

Year	Population	Decennial percentage increase
1	2	3
*1921	6,94,656	..
1931	7,39,160	6.50
1941	8,15,702	14.41
1951	9,14,538	8.14
**1961	13,59,292	48.63

2.3. *Working class areas*

The working class population in Jalpaiguri was reported to be concentrated in the following areas:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bagrakote (ii) Mal (iii) Mateili (iv) Chalsa (v) Dhupguri (vi) Binnaguri | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vii) Lankapara (viii) Kalchini (ix) Jainti (x) Hasimara (xi) Dalgaon. |
|---|--|

2.4. *Working class markets*

Although the working class population is concentrated in the above areas, the markets patronised predominantly by them are:—

- (i) Gairkata
- (ii) Samuktalahat
- (iii) Hamiltonganj
- (iv) Bataigole.

*Figures for the years 1921 to 1951 taken from Census of India, 1951, Vol.VI, Part I A, page 292.

**Figures for the year 1961 taken from Census of India, 1961, Final population totals, paper No. 1, of 1962, page 352.

The above mentioned markets have been selected for the collection of retail prices for the new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Jalpaiguri centre.

2.5. General characteristics of working class population—survey results

2.51. Industries

According to the survey, the estimated number of working class families (as defined for the purpose of the survey) in Jalpaiguri was about 81 thousand. The estimated number of employees in these families was about one lakh and sixty two thousand. A distribution of these employees by industries and in each industry by sex and adults/children is given in table 2.2. In column 7, the average monthly income per employee from paid employment in different industries, as reported by the families, is also given.

TABLE 2.2

Distribution of employees (including apprentices) by industries and other details

Industry	Percentage distribution of employees by sex and adults/children				Total number of employees (estimated)	Average monthly income per employee from paid employment (Rs.)	Number of employees (un-estimated)
	Men	Women	Children	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Production of tea in plantations	53.63	44.14	2.23	100.00	1,60,633	77.07	1,109
Rest	100.00	..	..	100.00	1,419	36.16	8
All	54.03	43.75	2.22	100.00	1,62,052	76.71	1,117
Number of employees (unestimated)	581	503	33	1,117	×	×	×

It will be seen that about 99 per cent. of the employees were employed in the production of tea in plantations. The women employees constituted about 44 per cent of the total. The proportion of children (upto the age of 14 years) was about 2 per cent. only.

2.52. Occupation

Table 2.3 gives, by major occupations, the percentage distribution of employees by sex and adults/children, total number of employees and average monthly income per employee from paid employment.

*Unestimated figures stand for sample totals and estimated figures are the population estimates derived from the sample totals. This is how the expressions will be used in all other tables of Part I of the Report. Where nothing is mentioned, the figures should be taken as 'estimated figures'.

TABLE 2.3

Distribution of employees (including apprentices) by occupation and other details

Occupation	Percentage distribution of employees by sex and adults/children				Total number of employees	Average monthly income per employee from paid employment (Rs.)	Number of employees (unestimated)
	Men	Women	Children	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Plantation workers ..	50.71	46.90	2.39	100.00	150,324	76.87	1,045
Rest ..	96.54	3.46	..	100.00	11,728	74.76	72
All occupations ..	54.03	43.75	2.22	100.00	162,052	76.71	1,117
Number of employees unestimated) ..	581	503	33	1,117	..	..	..

About 93 per cent of the total employees were employed as plantation workers and the rest comprised production process workers, workers in transport occupations, etc.

2.53. Nature of employment and type of settlement

Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of employees by number of days worked during the month classified by (a) regular and casual employment and (b) settled or non-settled. A settled person was defined as one who had permanently settled down at the place of survey, i.e., who had no enduring connections with his native place and had developed sentimental and permanent attachment to his present place of stay.

TABLE 2.4

Percentage distribution of employees (including apprentices) by nature of employment, type of settlement and number of days worked

Number of days worked during the month			Percentage distribution of employees by					Number of employees (unestimated)
			Nature of employment*			Type of settlement		
			Regular	Casual	All	Settled	Not settled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
0	2.50	1.97	2.48	2.50	2.46	25
1—7	0.65	2.23	0.70	0.91	0.49	9
8—15	5.18	32.20	6.05	4.91	7.25	62
16—19	13.57	13.96	13.58	10.88	16.40	148
20—23	34.16	11.52	33.43	40.13	26.42	385
24—27	43.21	38.12	43.06	39.59	46.67	479
28—31	0.73	..	0.70	1.68	0.31	9
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1,117
Percentage to total	96.75	3.25	100.00	51.08	48.92	..
Number of employees (unestimated)	1,087	30	1,117	590	527	..

*This classification of workers into 'regular' and 'casual' was done on a different basis from the one adopted in the 'Occupational Wage Survey' conducted by the Labour Bureau in 1953-59 where the term 'casual' was used in a more restricted sense.

Of the total employees, about 97 per cent. were regular and the remaining 3 per cent were casual. Only 51 per cent. of employees had settled down at the centre.

2.54. *Family income*

The average monthly income per family of the population surveyed was Rs. 108.44. The estimated distribution of families in different income classes is given in table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5

Percentage distribution of families by monthly family income

Monthly family income						Percentage of families to total
Less than Rs. '30	..	..	..	..	..	0.89
Rs. 30 to less than Rs. 60	..	..	..	..	..	13.83
Rs. 60 to less than Rs. 90	..	..	..	..	..	20.24
Rs. 90 to less than Rs. 120	..	..	..	..	..	37.28
Rs. 120 to less than Rs. 150	..	..	..	..	..	13.80
Rs. 150 to less than Rs. 210	..	..	..	..	..	9.89
Rs. 210 and above	..	..	..	..	..	4.07
Total						100.00

The model family income class was from 'Rs. 90 to less than Rs. 120.' About 14 per cent. of the families had income of Rs. 150 or more per month.

2.55. *Family size*

The average size of the family was 4.10 persons. The estimated distribution of families in the different size groups is given in table 2.6.

TABLE 2.6

Percentage distribution of families by size

Family size (number of members)						Percentage of families to total
1						2
One	..	..	..	..	..	11.96
Two and three	..	..	..	..	..	29.17
Four and five	..	..	..	..	..	33.87
Six and seven	..	..	..	..	..	18.11
Above seven	..	..	..	..	..	6.89
Total						100.00

CHAPTER 3

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. Introductory

Some general details of the working class population in Jalpaiguri have been discussed in the preceding chapter. An analysis of the important socio-economic characteristics of the working class families at this centre, as revealed by the survey, is presented below:

3.2. Age, sex and marital status

Table 3.1 gives the percentage distribution of family members by age, sex and marital status.

TABLE 3.1

Percentage distribution of family members by age, sex and marital status

Sex and marital status	Number of members (unestimated)	Age (years)							Total	Percentage distribution of all members
		Below 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Men										
Unmarried	650	31.15	43.63	23.95	1.14	0.13	..	..	100.00	20.28
Married	442	..	..	56.99	30.14	4.02	1.59	1.26	100.00	19.48
Widowed	66	..	..	15.60	59.26	8.40	8.12	8.72	100.00	3.67
Divorced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Separated	4	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00	0.27
Sub-total	1,162	17.34	24.29	36.00	18.04	2.13	1.14	1.06	100.00	52.60
Women										
Unmarried	550	34.61	45.41	19.98	..	..	..	..	100.00	23.53
Married	456	..	1.31	70.57	26.93	0.43	0.76	..	100.00	19.86
Widowed	78	..	..	14.05	53.63	11.38	14.85	6.09	100.00	3.83
Divorced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Separated	6	..	..	61.63	48.37	..	..	..	100.00	0.18
Sub-total	1,090	17.18	23.10	40.81	15.80	1.10	1.52	0.49	100.00	47.40
Total	2,252	17.27	23.72	38.28	16.98	1.64	1.32	0.79	100.00	100.00
Number of members (unestimated)	x	380	5	857	381	44	28	17	2,252	x

Taking all the members living with the families at the centre, about 53 per cent. were men and 47 per cent. women. Children of 14 years of age or below constituted about 41 per cent. of the total and persons of 55 years and above about 4 per cent. Of the persons falling in the age-group 15 to 54, about

51 per cent. were men and 49 per cent. women. In this age-group among men, roughly 26 per cent. were unmarried, about 64 per cent. married, and the rest 10 per cent. were widowers and separated. Among women in the same age-group, about 18 per cent. were unmarried, 72 per cent. married and the rest 10 per cent. widows and separated.

3.3. Religion and size

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of families by religion and size and a few more details such as average size of the family and average number of children per family.

TABLE 3.2
Percentage distribution of families by religion and size

Size of family	Religion			
	Hinduism	Christianity	Rest	All
1	2	3	4	5
One	11.06	14.14	22.83	11.26
Two and three	29.82	32.61	14.16	29.17
Four and five	33.56	29.71	44.83	33.87
Six and seven	19.27	16.10	2.77	18.11
Above seven	6.29	7.44	15.41	6.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of families to total	86.45	8.02	5.53	100.00
Average size of the families ..	4.14	3.97	4.06	4.10
Average number of children per family	1.69	1.66	1.68	1.69

3.4. Language and size

Table 3.3 shows the percentage distribution of families by mother-tongue and size giving a few more details such as average size and average number of children per family.

TABLE 3.3
Percentage distribution of families by mother tongue and size

Size of family	Mother-tongue			
	Hindi	Other Indian Languages	Rest	All
1	2	3	4	5
One	14.60	11.82	8.02	11.96
Two and three	29.23	28.80	32.04	29.17
Four and five	32.59	32.45	47.47	33.87
Six and seven	16.53	19.57	9.61	18.11
Above seven	7.05	7.36	2.86	6.89
Total	100.09	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of families to total	17.57	73.12	9.31	100.00
Average size of the families ..	4.01	4.18	3.90	4.10
Average number of children per family	1.44	1.76	1.60	1.69

3.5. Literacy

The levels of literacy among family members by age and family income classes are presented in table 3.4.

TABLE 3.4

Percentage distribution of family members in various monthly family income classes by age, group and levels of literacy

Age group and educational standard	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	* <30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Age less than 5 years</i>								
Below primary	0.61	..	..	..	0.26
No education	100.00	100.00	99.39	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Age 5 years and above</i>								
Illiterate	100.00	90.80	90.34	87.66	81.81	82.16	85.95
Below primary	5.31	6.08	6.21	5.94	6.51	6.18
Primary	3.89	3.58	5.96	11.43	11.33	7.60
Middle	0.17	0.40	..	0.20
Matriculate	0.40	..	..	0.07
Others
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Only a negligible percentage of children aged less than 5 years had started receiving education. Taking all members aged 5 years and above, about 86 percent. were illiterate and about 14 per cent. had received education upto or below primary standard. By and large, the percentage of illiterate members seemed to decline in higher income-classes. The percentage of members having middle or higher standard of education was negligible.

3.6. Distribution of family members by age, sex and activity status

Activity status is meant to distinguish among (a) those in gainful employment, (b) those not so occupied but seeking, and if not seeking then available for gainful employment and (c) those not in the labour force. The first category covers employers, employees, apprentices, self-employed persons and unpaid family labour. The second category includes the unemployed, i.e., persons seeking employment and persons not seeking, though available for employment. The last category comprises pensioners, students, women doing domestic work only, disabled persons, young children, those employed in non-gainful occupations, etc.

* The sign "<" in this and subsequent tables denotes 'less than'

For each of the members of the sampled families, information was collected on age, sex and activity status as on the day preceding the date of survey. The estimated distribution for all families of the defined working class population group is given in table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5

Percentage distribution of family members by age, sex and activity status

Sex and activity status	Number of members (un-estimated)	Age (years)								Percent- age distribu- tion of all mem- bers
		Below 5	5-14	15-34	35-54	55-59	60-64	65 and above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Male										
Employer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employee	596	..	1.71	59.01	33.07	3.48	1.84	0.89	100.00	26.57
Apprentice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Self-employed	4	..	..	84.19	15.81	..	..	..	100.00	0.33
Unpaid family labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployed	57	..	14.46	72.39	8.28	3.31	1.56	..	100.00	2.71
Not in labour force	505	32.66	51.89	4.44	1.85	0.47	0.29	1.40	100.00	22.99
Sub-total	1,162	17.34	24.29	36.00	18.04	2.13	1.14	1.06	100.00	52.60
Female										
Employer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employee	521	..	2.83	63.95	26.05	1.15	0.90	0.12	100.00	21.77
Apprentice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Self-employed	3	..	..	62.47	37.53	..	..	..	100.00	0.15
Unpaid family labour	5	..	14.28	..	85.72	..	..	..	100.00	0.15
Unemployed	62	..	9.73	78.82	10.26	1.19	..	..	100.00	3.06
Not in labour force	499	36.57	44.96	8.23	5.91	1.05	2.35	0.93	100.00	22.27
Sub-total	1,090	17.18	23.10	40.81	16.80	1.10	1.52	0.49	100.00	47.40
Total	2,252	17.27	23.72	38.28	16.98	1.64	1.32	0.79	100.00	100.00
Number of members (un-estimated)	..	380	545	857	381	44	28	17	2,252	..

It has to be borne in mind that the universe covered in this case was only a particular section of working class population in Jalpaiguri comprising families which derived a major part of their income from employment in registered plantations. Naturally, the percentage of unemployed was small among this section of working class population and persons were either gainfully occupied or not in the labour force. The labour force participation rate was of the extent of about 55 per cent. consisting of gainfully occupied persons and unemployed persons.

3.7. Distribution of family members by age, sex and economic status

Economic status is meant to classify persons into earner, earning dependant and non-earning dependant. An earner was defined as one whose income was sufficient for his/her maintenance; an earning dependant as one whose income was not adequate for his/her own maintenance and non-earning dependant as one who earned no income at all and was dependent for his/her maintenance on others.

The estimated distribution of family members by age, sex and economic status as on the day preceding the date of survey is given in table 3.6.

TABLE 3.6

Percentage distribution of family members by age, sex and economic status

Economic status and sex	Number of mem- bers (unesti- mated)	Age (years)								Percent- age dis- tribu- tion of all members
		Below 5	5-14	15-34	35-54	55-69	60-64	65 and above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Earners</i>										
Male	593	..	1.47	59.18	33.27	3.48	1.71	0.89	100.00	26.57
Female	518	..	2.72	69.36	25.75	1.15	0.90	0.12	100.00	21.69
Sub-total ..	1,111	..	2.03	63.76	29.89	2.43	1.35	0.54	100.00	48.26
<i>Earning dependants</i>										
Male	11	..	12.35	51.09	20.62	..	6.85	9.09	100.00	0.51
Female	12	..	9.91	12.48	55.44	..	22.17	..	100.00	0.49
Sub-total ..	23	..	11.16	32.23	37.63	..	14.33	4.65	100.00	1.00
<i>Non-earning dependants</i>										
Male	558	35.73	48.28	11.57	2.13	0.78	0.43	1.08	100.00	25.52
Female	560	32.30	40.87	16.82	6.47	1.07	1.65	0.82	100.00	25.22
Sub-total ..	1,118	34.03	44.61	14.18	4.28	0.92	1.03	0.95	100.00	50.74
Total	2,252	17.27	23.72	38.28	16.98	1.64	1.32	0.79	100.00	100.00
Number of mem- bers (unesti- mated) ..		380	545	857	381	44	28	17	2,252	

Earners and earning dependants constituted about 49 per cent. of the total 27 per cent. being males and 22 per cent. females. Earners and earning dependants mostly came in the age-group 15 to 54 years. The non-earning dependants, who mainly consisted of children, accounted for about 51 per cent.

3.8. Family size, composition, economic status and earning strength by income

3.81. Analysis by family income

For the purpose of analysis, the families have been classified into seven monthly family income classes and five family size groups. The two-way distribution of families by income and size is given in table 3.7.

TABLE 3.7

Percentage distribution of families by family income and family size

Family size	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
One ..	100.00	64.67	6.11	2.38	..	..	..	11.96
Two and three ..	..	25.41	45.68	30.01	20.65	21.02	7.29	29.17
Four and five ..	..	8.77	35.99	43.83	38.74	29.25	19.50	33.87
Six and seven ..	..	1.15	11.55	17.70	34.12	34.05	23.02	18.11
Above seven ..	..	..	0.67	6.08	6.49	15.68	50.19	6.89
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of families to total ..	0.89	13.83	20.21	37.28	13.80	9.89	4.07	100.00
Number of families (unestimated) ..	1	38	85	188	77	59	32	480

Family income, on the whole, tended to increase with the size of the family and in higher income classes there was a larger percentage of large-sized families.

The composition of families by the economic status of members is given in table 3.8.

TABLE 3.8

Composition of families by economic status

Category of members	Average number of members per family by monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Earners</i>								
Adult-male ..	1.00	0.72	0.90	1.02	1.21	1.59	2.07	1.06
Adult-female	0.31	0.70	0.97	1.02	1.10	1.81	0.86
Children-male	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.02
Children-female	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.02
All earners ..	1.00	1.03	1.61	2.02	2.31	2.78	4.03	1.96
<i>Earning dependants</i>								
Adult-male	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	..	0.02	0.02
Adult-female	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02
Children-male	0.01	..	..	0.00
Children-female	0.01	..	..	0.00
All earning depend- ants	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.04

TABLE 3·8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Non-earning dependants</i>								
Adult-male ..	..	0·05	0·17	0·18	0·18	0·25	0·22	0·17
Adult-female ..	..	0·17	0·26	0·24	0·34	0·45	0·56	0·28
Children-male ..	..	0·34	0·67	1·11	1·04	1·10	0·92	0·89
Children-female ..	..	0·16	0·76	0·80	1·05	0·92	1·20	0·76
All non-earning dependants ..	..	0·72	1·86	2·33	2·61	2·72	2·90	2·10
<i>Total</i>								
Adult-male ..	1·00	0·79	1·11	1·21	1·40	1·84	2·31	1·25
Adult-female ..	..	0·48	1·01	1·22	1·38	1·56	2·41	1·16
Children-male ..	..	0·34	0·67	1·12	1·09	1·13	0·99	0·91
Children-female ..	..	0·16	0·76	0·82	1·10	0·98	1·28	0·78
All members ..	1·00	1·77	3·55	4·37	4·97	5·51	6·99	4·10
Number of members (unestimated) ..	1	74	322	852	395	363	245	2,252

The average number of members per family was 4·10. Of these, 1·96 were earners, 0·04 earning dependants and 2·10 non-earning dependants. The proportion of earners to the total members decreased with an increase in the level of income upto the income class, 'Rs. 60 to less than Rs. 90' and showed a tendency to increase thereafter.

More light on the variation in the earning strength with family income is thrown by table 3·9 which gives the distribution of families by earning strength and income.

TABLE 3·9
Percentage distribution of families by earning strength

Earning strength	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	< 30	30— < 60	60— < 90	90— < 120	120— < 150	150— < 210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
One earner ..	100·00	97·21	32·47	9·95	7·81	..	..	25·69
One earner and one or more earning dependants ..	..	..	7·45	..	..	..	..	1·51
Two earners ..	..	2·79	57·93	78·45	56·18	43·71	..	53·43
Two earners and one or more earning dependants ..	..	..	..	1·88	2·20	..	..	0·93
Three earners ..	..	..	2·15	8·67	29·19	35·13	41·73	12·87
Three earners and one or more earning dependants ..	..	..	..	0·31	1·70	1·18	..	0·47
More than three earners with or without earning dependants ..	..	..	..	0·94	2·92	19·98	58·27	5·10
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Taking all families, those having two earners were in a majority being about 53 per cent. of the total. The percentage of families having more than two earners was about 18.

Table 3·10 gives the distribution of families by income and earning strength in terms of relationship with the main earner. The main earner was defined as that earner whose total earnings (both in cash and kind) from paid employment in the last calendar month preceding the date of survey were more than the similar earnings of any other earner of the family.

TABLE 3·10

Percentage distribution of families by income and earning strength by relationship with the main earner

Family earning strength by relationship with the main earner	Number of families (unestimated)	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							Total	Percentage distribution of all families by earning strength
		<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Self ..	63	3·52	53·26	26·03	12·02	4·27	..	..	100·00	25·69
Self and wife or husband ..	214	..	0·89	26·49	53·41	13·68	5·53	..	100·00	42·73
Self and one or more children	36	..	..	4·59	47·58	17·00	21·99	7·84	100·00	7·11
Self, wife or husband and one or more children ..	50	..	..	4·02	20·20	34·00	20·48	12·30	100·00	7·11
Self and one or more other family members	42	..	..	17·45	51·71	9·94	15·31	5·59	100·00	8·03
Self, wife or husband and one or more other family members	42	..	..	2·81	27·56	33·97	17·67	17·99	100·00	5·29
Self, one or more children and one or more other family members ..	17	..	..	..	6·73	9·93	50·47	32·87	100·00	2·21
Self, wife or husband, one or more children and one or more other family members ..	16	..	..	..	21·06	20·40	30·89	27·65	100·00	1·83
All families ..	480	0·89	13·83	20·24	37·28	13·80	9·89	4·07	100·00	100·00
Number of families (unestimated) ..	..	1	38	85	188	77	59	32	480	..

Taking all families, in about 43 per cent. of the cases, the main earner was assisted by wife husband whereas in about 26 per cent. of the cases he/she was the sole earner. In about 7 per cent. of the cases he/she was assisted by children and in about 8 per cent. of the cases by other members. With the inclusion of other members in the earning strength, generally a larger percentage of families came in higher income brackets.

An analysis of the number of earners, earning dependants and non-earning dependants according to income has already been made in the preceding pages. Table 3-11 gives the number of dependants per 100 families by their relationship with the main earner and monthly family income classes. The dependants have been classified into three categories, viz., living with the family, living away from the family and dependent units living away.

Dependants living with family are those shown as non-earning dependants in table 3-8. These types of dependants alone have been taken as members of families for the purpose of the survey. Dependants living away from family are those whose expenses are borne in full or in part by the sampled family but who do not live with the family. There may sometimes be groups of persons in whose case it is difficult to determine whether they are really dependent on the sampled family. Such groups may even include earners. Such groups have been taken as dependent units living away and have been classified separately. In their cases, the group itself has been the unit of counting and not individual persons.

TABLE 3-11

Number of dependants and dependent units per 100 families by monthly income and relationship with the main earner

Category of dependants and relationship with the main earner	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Living with family</i>								
Wife or husband	17.89	18.60	9.93	8.22	14.34	12.28	12.96
Son or daughter	51.78	133.03	182.06	203.50	186.81	135.05	154.03
Father, mother, uncle and aunt	7.10	11.24	9.12	10.21	6.94	8.19
Brother, sister, cousin	2.66	13.54	17.18	12.02	19.83	36.07	14.61
Nephew, niece	1.83	3.99	4.45	8.98	8.34	3.70
Father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law	1.00	5.27	11.36	4.47	..	4.18
Son-in-law, daughter-in-law	2.11	1.54	2.80	7.88	13.43	2.71
Grand children	6.32	1.10	4.59	18.23	71.52	7.03
Others	0.43	5.71	1.02	6.83	1.33
Total	72.33	183.55	232.74	261.77	271.82	290.46	208.76*
<i>Living away from family</i>								
Wife or husband	6.91	..	..	..	..	..	0.93
Son or daughter	3.10	..	..	4.16	..	..	1.00
Father, mother, uncle and aunt	3.81	..	1.06	1.27	..	..	1.10
Brother, sister, cousin	6.94	..	..	..	..	..	0.96
Nephew, niece
Father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law
Son-in-law, daughter-in-law
Grand children
Others
Total	20.76	..	1.06	5.43	..	..	4.02
<i>Dependent units</i>								
Number of dependent units living away per 100 families

* The difference between this figure while taken per family and the one given in table 3-8 (All non-earning dependants, column number 9) is due to rounding off.

Although the number of dependants living with family increased progressively with the increase in the monthly family income, there was no such clear tendency in the case of dependants living away.

The distribution of families by specific family composition types in terms of relationship with the main earner (excluding dependants living away) is presented in table 3.12 by three broad income classes. The first two groups unmarried earner and husband or wife, consist of single workers who may have dependants living elsewhere.

TABLE 3.12

Percentage distribution of families by family composition (in terms of relationship with the main earner) and income

Monthly family income class (Rs.)	Family composition (in terms of relationship with the main earner)							Rest	All
	Un-married earner	Husband or wife	Husband and wife	Husband wife and children	Husband, wife children and other members	Un-married earner and other members			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Below 60 ..	85.49	79.49	8.91	5.01	..	5.21	11.79	14.72	
60—<120 ..	14.51	20.51	80.75	69.10	48.02	76.53	43.52	57.52	
120 and above ..	..	..	10.34	25.89	51.98	18.26	44.69	27.76	
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Percentage of families to total	5.43	6.53	7.95	43.30	15.81	7.07	13.91	100.00	
Number of families (unestimated) ..	14	14	35	217	104	30	66	480	

Table 3.13 gives the distribution of families by family composition in terms of adults/children (excluding dependants living away) and level of income.

TABLE 3.13

Percentage distribution of families by family composition in terms of adults children and income

Monthly family income class (Rs.)	Family composition (in terms of adults/children)										All
	1 adult	1 adult and children (one or more)	2 adults	2 adults and 1 child	2 adults and 2 children	2 adults and more than 2 children	3 adults	3 adults and 1 child	3 adults and more than 1 child	Other families	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below 60	82.22	44.29	11.55	9.72	5.28	1.61	..	..	1.34	..	14.72
60—<120	17.78	55.71	72.91	70.92	83.78	71.39	70.13	54.82	49.84	34.62	57.52
120 and above	..	..	15.54	19.36	10.94	27.00	29.87	45.18	48.82	65.38	27.76
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of families to total	11.96	2.84	12.64	11.47	12.63	14.07	3.49	4.40	11.88	14.62	100.00
Number of families (unestimated)	28	9	52	48	57	72	15	24	68	107	480

The common type of families were 2 adults with or without children, '3 adults and more than 1 child' and 'one adult'. Comparing the distribution by income classes it will be seen that the proportion of larger families was generally high in higher income brackets.

3.82. Analysis by per capita income

Per capita income of families allows for variations in the size of families but not for variations in composition. It is, therefore, sometimes recommended that income per adult consumption unit or consumption expenditure per adult consumption unit will provide better economic classification. Such classifications were not attempted in the analysis of data for the present survey because of the difficulties of having an appropriate scale of adult consumption unit. Some special analyses of data were, however, undertaken by adopting per capita income as the classificatory character. Some of these analyses are presented below. Table 3.14 gives the percentage distribution of families by monthly per capita income classes and family size.

TABLE 3.14

Percentage distribution of families by per capita income and family size

Family size	Monthly per capita income class (Rs.)									
	< 5	5 -- < 10	10 -- < 15	15 -- < 20	20 -- < 25	25 -- < 35	35 -- < 50	50 -- < 65	65 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
One	4.67	2.64	27.33	42.59	44.84	11.96
Two and threes	4.36	10.75	7.32	36.99	55.86	46.99	52.69	29.17
Four and five	48.14	19.34	38.12	61.68	44.73	10.85	7.92	..	33.87
Six and seven	24.07	47.00	41.61	22.63	9.47	3.41	2.50	..	18.11
Above seven	27.79	29.30	9.52	3.70	6.17	2.55	..	2.47	6.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of families to total	0.66	8.01	16.85	19.02	25.92	17.75	8.90	3.89	100.00
Number of families (unestimated)	3	39	84	100	133	77	34	10	480

It will be seen that the percentage of families in higher per capita income classes tended to decline with the increase in the size of the family.

Table 3.15 shows broad composition of families (by economic status of members) by per capita income classes.

TABLE 3-15

Composition of families (economic status) by per capita income classes

Economic status of members	Average number of members per family by monthly per capita income class (Rs.)									
	< 5	5— < 10	10— < 15	15— < 20	20— < 25	25— < 35	35— < 50	50— < 65	65 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Earners	1.52	1.81	2.04	2.17	2.14	1.84	1.71	1.65	1.96
Earning depen- dants	0.15	0.06	..	0.04	0.04	..	..	0.04
Non-earning dependants	5.36	4.72	3.47	2.54	1.85	0.73	0.23	0.31	2.10
All members	6.68	6.68	5.57	4.71	4.03	2.61	1.94	1.96	4.10

The proportion of earners to total members in the family generally increased with increase in the per capita income. The earning dependants constituted a small (1 per cent.) proportion of the total family members. The proportion of non-earning dependants, on the other hand, showed a declining trend with the increase in the per capita income except in the per capita income-class of 'Rs. 65 and above'. The resulting position was that the burden of dependency was markedly high in case of low per capita income classes.

CHAPTER 4

FAMILY INCOME AND RECEIPTS

4.1. *Concepts and definitions*

Data relating to family income were collected in order to study the level and pattern of income by sources, to study expenditure in relation to income and in general to provide a basis for classifying families into economic levels. 'Income' was taken to include all receipts which did not represent a diminution of assets or an increase in liabilities. Income from the following sources was collected in detail :

- (i) Income from paid employment which includes basic wages and allowances, bonus and commission, overtime earnings, other earnings and concessions ;
- (ii) Income from self-employment such as boarding and lodging services, agriculture, animal husbandry, trade and profession; and
- (iii) Income from other sources such as receipts from rented properties, viz., land and house, pension, cash assistance, gifts and concessions, interest and dividends and chance games and lotteries.

Data were also collected separately in respect of other gross receipt representing a diminution of assets or an increase in liabilities such as receipts from sale of shares, securities and other assets, withdrawal of savings, credit, purchases loans, etc., to have a complete picture of total receipts accruing to the family. The value of the receipts in kind and of goods from family enterprise consumed by the family was imputed on the basis of retail market price.

All the data relating to receipts were collected for the calendar month preceding the date of survey in respect of each sampled family.

4.2. *Average monthly income per family and per capita*

The average monthly income per family was Rs. 108.44 and the average per capita income was Rs. 26.30. The average monthly income per family and per capita according to different family income classes is given in table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1
Average monthly income by income classes

Item	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Monthly income</i>								
Average per family	23.44	48.71	77.73	104.24	131.40	176.24	278.57	108.44
Average per capita	23.44	27.45	21.90	23.80	26.43	31.99	39.82	26.30
<i>Percentage of families to total</i>								
..	0.89	13.83	20.24	37.28	13.80	9.89	4.07	100.00

The average monthly income per family varied from Rs. 23·44 in the lowest income class to Rs. 278·57 in the highest income class. The average per capita income per family showed less variation in the different family income classes, leaving out the highest class.

4.3. Income by category of earner

Table 4.2 gives a break-up of the average monthly income per family by category of earner and source. Income which could not be ascribed to any particular member of the family was taken against the family as a whole.

TABLE 4.2

Average monthly income by source, category of earner and family income classes

Category of earner and source	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Men</i>								
Paid employment ..	15·94	32·48	50·02	60·25	79·20	106·40	151·98	4·73
Self employment ..	7·50	0·07	1·72	1·80	5·20	6·39	20·62	3·30
Other sources ..	..	0·38	0·85	0·71	0·98	1·99	1·53	0·89
Sub-total : by men ..	23·44	32·93	52·59	62·76	85·38	113·78	174·13	68·92
<i>Women</i>								
Paid employment ..	..	15·00	23·92	38·40	40·43	57·47	97·77	36·48
Self employment ..	..	..	0·15	0·82	1·75	0·03	..	0·58
Other sources ..	..	0·78	1·11	0·15	0·02	0·11	0·03	0·40
Sub-total : by women ..	..	15·78	25·18	39·37	42·20	57·61	97·80	37·46
<i>Children</i>								
Paid employment ..	..	..	0·07	1·01	2·46	2·80	5·20	1·22
Self employment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sources ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total : by children ..	..	..	0·07	1·01	2·46	2·80	5·20	1·22
<i>Family</i>								
Paid employment ..	..	..	(—)0·11	0·43	0·28	0·34	0·20	0·22
Self employment ..	..	..	..	0·67	1·08	1·71	1·15	0·62
Other sources ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total : by family ..	..	..	(—)0·11	1·10	1·36	2·05	1·44	0·84
<i>Total</i>								
Paid employment ..	15·94	47·48	74·01	99·66	122·09	165·67	254·95	102·13
Self employment ..	7·50	0·07	1·76	3·05	7·23	6·76	20·91	4·10
Other sources ..	..	1·16	1·96	1·53	2·08	3·81	2·71	1·91
Total income ..	23·44	48·71	77·73	104·24	131·40	176·24	278·57	108·44
Percentage of families to total ..	0·90	13·83	20·24	37·28	13·80	9·89	4·07	100·00

An analysis of income by category of earner shows that men contributed about 63·5 per cent. and women about 34·5 per cent. of the total income from all the three sources.

Table 4·3 gives a break-up of the average monthly income by category of earner and source of earnings separately for different per capita income classes.

TABLE 4·3

Average monthly income per family by category of earner, source and monthly per capita income classes

Category of earner and source	Monthly per capita income class (Rs.)									
	<5	5-- <10	10-- <15	15-- <20	20-- <25	25-- <35	35-- <50	50-- <65	65 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Men										
Paid employment	..	43·56	47·96	58·30	64·31	70·11	68·05	69·07	70·43	64·73
Self employment	2·09	1·92	2·60	2·43	5·28	1·18	16·43	3·30
Other sources	0·72	0·96	0·50	1·15	1·09	0·80	0·46	0·89
Sub-total: by men	..	43·56	50·77	61·27	67·41	73·69	74·42	71·05	87·32	68·92
Women										
Paid employment	..	20·01	33·52	33·22	36·16	39·00	30·19	38·74	66·83	36·48
Self employment	1·11	0·26	0·04	1·02	..	..	4·62	0·58
Other sources	0·62	0·34	0·12	0·63	0·48	0·31	..	0·40
Sub-total: by women	..	20·01	35·25	33·82	36·32	40·65	30·67	39·05	71·45	37·46
Children										
Paid employment	0·86	1·75	1·22	1·91	0·81	..	..	1·22
Self employment
Other sources
Sub-total: by children	0·86	1·75	1·22	1·91	0·81	..	..	1·22
Family										
Paid employment
Self employment	-0·27	0·42	0·14	0·37	0·17	0·30	..	0·22
Other sources	0·16	0·53	0·99	0·79	1·03	..	0·62
Sub-total: by family	-0·27	0·58	0·67	1·36	0·96	1·33	..	0·84
Total										
Paid employment	..	63·57	83·34	93·36	101·69	111·02	99·05	107·81	137·26	102·43
Self employment	2·93	2·60	2·78	3·82	5·45	1·48	21·05	4·10
Other sources	1·34	1·46	1·15	2·77	2·36	2·14	0·46	1·91
Total income	63·57	86·81	97·42	105·62	117·61	106·86	111·43	158·77	108·44

The average monthly income per family increased from Rs. 63·57 in the per capita income class 'Rs. 5 to less than Rs. 10' to Rs. 117·61 in the per capita income class 'Rs. 25 to less than Rs. 35', decreased in the next per capita income class to Rs. 106·86 and thereafter again increased to Rs. 158·77 in the highest per capita income class.

4.4. Income and other receipts by components

Table 4.4 gives a detailed break-up of the average monthly family income and other receipts by components. The data are presented according to monthly family income classes.

TABLE 4.4
Average monthly receipts by components and family income classes

Source	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Paid employment</i>								
Basic wages and allowances ..	10.12	32.83	50.78	68.37	78.78	94.27	139.93	66.28
Bonus and commission ..	..	0.10	1.01	2.02	4.67	25.98	49.70	6.21
Concessions ..	5.82	8.87	13.81	19.10	24.17	25.00	33.51	18.35
Rest ..	..	5.68	8.41	10.17	14.47	20.42	31.81	11.59
Sub-total: paid employment ..	15.94	47.48	74.01	99.66	122.09	165.67	254.95	102.43
<i>Self-employment</i>								
Agriculture ..	..	0.07	0.41	0.80	4.39	4.19	16.62	2.09
Animal husbandry ..	..	..	0.70	1.32	1.96	2.57	4.29	1.34
Trade ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest ..	7.50	..	0.65	0.93	0.88	..	..	0.67
Sub-total: self-employment ..	7.50	0.07	1.76	3.05	7.23	6.76	20.91	4.10
<i>Other income</i>								
Rent ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.26	0.91	0.07
Rest ..	..	1.16	1.96	1.53	2.08	3.55	1.80	1.84
Sub-total: other income ..	..	1.16	1.96	1.53	2.08	3.81	2.71	1.91
Total income ..	23.44	48.71	77.73	104.24	131.40	176.24	278.57	108.44
<i>Other receipts</i>								
Sale of assets other than shares, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit purchase ..	..	1.97	3.44	4.40	3.80	1.09	2.71	3.11
Loans taken ..	..	6.06	5.17	3.00	5.38	1.42	..	3.42
Rest ..	13.00	5.25	6.65	4.92	5.41	5.62	8.48	5.09
Sub-total: other receipts ..	13.00	13.28	15.26	12.32	14.59	8.13	11.19	11.62
Total receipts ..	36.44	61.99	92.99	116.56	145.99	184.37	289.76	120.06
Percentage of families to total	0.89	13.83	20.24	37.28	13.80	9.89	4.67	100.00

A major portion (61 per cent.) of the family income was derived from basic wages and allowances. The percentage contribution of basic wages and allowances to the total income decreased with the increase in income, except in the income class 'Rs. 30 to less than Rs. 60'.

Income from bonus and commission accounted for Rs. 6·21 or about 6 per cent. of the total income. The contribution of bonus and commission increased from Re. 0·10 or 0·21 per cent. of the total income in the income class 'Rs. 30 to less than Rs. 60' to Rs. 49·70 or about 18 per cent. of total income in the highest income class.

The average monthly income from concessions and "rest" comprising overtime earnings, etc., worked out to Rs. 18·35 or about 17 per cent. and Rs. 11·59 or about 11 per cent. of the total income respectively.

Income from self-employment was only Rs. 4·10 or about 4 per cent. of the total income. Income from other sources was comparatively low being Rs. 1·91 or about 2 per cent. of the total income.

"Other receipts" obtained through decreasing assets and increasing liabilities, comprised receipts from sale of assets, shares and securities, withdrawal of savings, credit purchase and loans taken, etc. These other receipts amounted to Rs. 11·62 or about 11 per cent. of the total income taking all the families together.

4·5. Income and other receipts by components and family size

Table 4·5 gives the average monthly income and other receipts per family by components and family size.

TABLE 4·5

Average monthly income and other receipts by components and family size

(In Rs.)

Type of receipt	Family size								
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Over seven	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Income from paid employ- ment</i>									
Basic wages and allowances	33·03	54·13	57·66	66·74	72·77	83·29	77·38	113·64	66·28
Bonus and commission	3·76	5·74	7·94	2·61	7·83	10·49	1·36	12·34	6·21
Overtime earnings .. ..	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·09	..	0·73	0·08
Other earnings	6·60	13·63	11·55	8·86	12·73	15·60	10·36	15·38	11·51
Concessions	8·53	16·46	16·39	18·82	20·29	22·47	22·07	27·72	18·35
Total ..	51·92	89·96	93·54	97·13	113·62	132·03	111·17	169·81	102·43
<i>Income from self-employ- ment</i>									
Boarding and lodging ser- vices .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	0·25	1·53	2·48	0·42	2·52	0·65	2·86	10·60	2·09
Animal husbandry	0·42	1·23	0·93	1·20	0·82	1·95	3·14	2·75	1·34
Trade .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Profession .. ..	..	..	1·55	0·26	0·27	0·09	..	..	0·35
Others	0·58	..	0·37	0·78	..	..	..	0·58	0·32
Total ..	1·25	2·76	5·33	2·66	3·61	2·69	6·00	13·93	4·10

TABLE 4.5—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Other income</i>										
Net rent from land	0.41	..	0.03
Net rent from house	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	0.58	0.04
Net rent others
Pension	0.69	0.19	..	..	..	0.27	..	0.14
Cash assistance	0.08	..	0.62	0.78	0.75	..	..	..	0.37
Gifts, concessions	0.67	1.00	1.18	1.93	1.36	2.23	0.68	1.02	1.33
Interest and dividends
Chance games and lotteries	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	0.75	1.69	1.99	2.71	2.11	2.23	1.36	1.60	1.91
Total income	53.92	94.41	100.86	102.50	119.34	136.95	118.53	185.34	08.44
<i>Other gross receipts</i>										
Sale of shares and securities
Withdrawal of savings	5.52	3.60	4.84	3.23	5.38	5.39	5.99	10.88	5.09
Sale of other assets
Credit purchase	1.59	2.30	1.74	3.91	4.15	3.53	4.50	3.92	3.11
Loans taken	2.01	4.74	1.43	4.17	3.81	3.44	5.31	3.05	3.42
Rest
Total	9.12	10.64	8.01	11.31	13.34	12.36	15.80	17.85	11.62
Total receipts	63.04	105.05	108.87	113.81	132.68	149.31	134.33	203.19	120.06
Percentage of families to total	11.96	13.06	16.11	19.18	14.69	10.77	7.34	6.89	100.00

The average income per family increased from Rs. 53.92 in case of single member families to Rs. 185.34 in case of families having over 7 members except that there was a decline in the average income of families with 7 members as compared to those with 6 members.

Basic wages and allowances was by far the most important component of income from paid employment in all size-classes. The percentage contribution of 'other earnings' and 'concession' together was more or less same in all size-classes except in the families having two members and over seven members. The comparatively small contribution of other sources such as bonus and commission and over-time earnings fluctuated in the different size classes.

Income from self-employment and "other income", e.g., rent, cash assistance, etc., were respectively about 4 and 2 per cent. of the total income and these did not show any definite trend with the size of the families.

4.6. *Income and other receipts by family composition*

4.61. *In terms of relationship with the main earner*

The composition of the family is an important factor which influences the level of family income. This can be seen from table 4.6 which gives the level of family income and total receipts by family composition in terms of relationship with the main earner.

TABLE 4-6

Average monthly receipts by family composition in terms of relationship with the main earner

(In Rupees)

Item	Family composition (in terms of relationship with the main earner)							
	Un-married earner	Husband or wife	Husband and wife	Husband, wife and children	Husband, wife, children and other members	Un-married earner and other members	Rest	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Income ..	50.10	57.12	96.46	108.21	147.83	105.79	119.44	108.44
Other receipts ..	9.21	9.05	11.80	11.57	14.29	9.65	11.81	11.62
Total ..	59.31	66.17	108.26	119.78	162.12	115.44	131.25	120.06
Percentage of families to total ..	5.43	6.53	7.95	43.30	15.81	7.07	13.91	100.00

The average monthly receipts per family amounted to Rs. 120.06. The major portion (Rs. 108.44) of this consisted of income from paid employment, self-employment and sources such as rent, pension, gifts, concessions etc., and the remaining Rs. 11.62 was derived from 'other receipts' comprising sale of assets, shares and securities, loans, withdrawal of savings, etc.

The average monthly income of the families consisting of husband, wife, children and other members was higher than the overall average.

Receipts other than income, i.e., in the nature of diminution of assets or increase in liabilities, played an important part in the case of families consisting of unmarried earner and husband or wife, the proportions of such receipts to the total income being about 18 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively. These capital receipts, however, accounted for about 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. in the case of all other family composition groups.

4.62. *In terms of the number of adults/children*

Table 4.7 gives the average monthly income and other receipts per family by family composition in terms of adults/children.

TABLE 4-7

Average monthly income and other receipts by family composition in terms of adults/children

(In Rupees)

Item	Family composition in terms of adults/children									
	1 adult	1 adult and children (one or more)	2 adults	2 adults and 1 child	2 adults and 2 children	2 adults and more than 2 children	3 adults	3 adults and 1 child	3 adults and more than 1 child	Other families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Income	53.93	71.23	95.47	97.94	94.46	108.13	124.22	121.50	131.71	165.43
Other receipts	9.12	19.94	10.74	8.46	9.99	13.43	5.71	10.81	13.81	14.85
Total ..	63.05	91.17	106.21	106.40	104.45	121.56	129.93	132.31	145.52	180.28
percentage of families to total	11.96	2.84	12.64	11.47	12.63	14.07	3.49	4.40	11.88	14.62

The average monthly income for families having 3 adults with or without children and other families was higher than the average income for all families taken together.

The proportion of 'other receipts' to the income was comparatively high in case of families consisting of 1 adult and children (one or more).

FAMILY EXPENDITURE AND DISBURSEMENTS

5.1. *Concepts and definitions*

5.11. *Disbursements*

Disbursement for the purpose of the survey was taken to include expenditure on current living and capital outlays, i.e., amount spent to increase assets or decrease liabilities. The main heads under each were as follows:—

Expenditure on current living

- (i) Food and beverages;
- (ii) Tobacco and intoxicants;
- (iii) Fuel and light;
- (iv) Housing, household requisites and services;
- (v) Clothing, bedding, footwear and headwear;
- (vi) Miscellaneous which comprised:
 - (a) Medical care,
 - (b) Personal care,
 - (c) Education and reading,
 - (d) Recreation and amusement,
 - (e) Transport and communication,
 - (f) Subscription and
 - (g) Personal effects and other miscellaneous expenses;
- (vii) Taxes, interest and litigation; and
- (viii) Remittances to dependants.

Capital outlays

- (i) Savings and investments; and
- (ii) Debts repaid.

The last two items under expenditure on current living, viz., taxes, interest and litigation and remittances to dependants, were considered to be non-consumption outgo as they are in the nature of transfer payments. Thus, in the analysis presented here the term expenditure will refer to all the items under expenditure on current living but consumption expenditure will exclude taxes, interest and litigation and remittances to dependants.

Under consumption expenditure, besides cash purchases from the market, purchases at subsidised rate from the employer and barter purchases, account was also taken of item in stock from previous month and goods (but not services) obtained from family enterprise. The value of goods obtained from family enterprise was included on the income side as well as expenditure side. Similarly, in the case of items received at concessional rates, care was taken to include the amount of concession on the receipt side also. Value of all items not purchased from the market was calculated at retail market price inclusive of sales tax, entertainment tax and other similar levies. In case of gifts, where only part was consumed in the reference period, that part alone was recorded under consumption and the rest, if substantial, was shown under savings. In case of self-owned houses and land or rent-free houses and quarters from employer or

from other sources, the estimated rent was taken, the imputation being done on the basis of prevailing rent in the locality for similar house or land.

Data relating to disbursements were collected for the calendar month preceding the date of survey from each sampled family.

5.12. *Treatment of non-family members*

Since family was the unit of the survey, only the expenditure incurred by the family was taken into account. Some of the sampled families included members, e.g., servants, or paying guests who were not family members but some parts of their consumption expenditure were mixed up with the family account. For the items where expenditure reported was for both family and non-family members of the household, a factor ($f/f+e$ where 'f' was the number of family members and 'e' the number of non-family members) was used to make adjustment for expenditure on account of non-family members. Since the consuming unit could comprise two elements, the participants in family account (f) and the extra person (e), the Investigators were instructed to record the composition of the latter (e) separately in the schedule at the time of survey and only such extra persons were to be accounted for who actually participated in the consumption expenditure of the family in the reference period. While calculating the share of extras (e), it was assumed that consuming persons were sharing all items on pro-rata basis. In extreme cases where the expenditure on any group of items was incurred entirely for the paying guests, it was ignored on both receipts and expenditure sides of the family and when that on paying guests or servants was negligible, it was not counted 'e'.

5.13. *Consumption co-efficients*

For converting the family size into an equivalent number of adult consumption units in the analysis of data, it is usual to adopt standard scale of adult men equivalents. There is no scale entirely suitable for conditions in India. It was, therefore, decided to adopt the following abridged scale of co-efficients based on an assessment of food requirements of men and women in the various age-groups made by the Nutrition Research Laboratories of the Indian Council of Medical Research:—

Adult male=1.0

Adult female=0.9

Child (below 15 years)=0.6

5.2. *Expenditure pattern*

It is usual in the course of a family living survey to collect detailed data on consumption expenditure item by item because such data form the basis of the weighting diagram of consumer price index numbers. Such data, together with similar data on non-consumption outgo and capital outlays, expressed as average per family for the total population of industrial workers, are presented in Appendix II separately for single-member families and all families. Taking all the families, the average monthly income of the family came to Rs. 108.44 and the average consumption expenditure worked out to Rs. 104.83 leaving a surplus of Rs. 3.61. When items such as remittances to dependants, taxes, interest on loans were also included, i.e., expenditure for current living was considered, the budget even then showed a surplus of Rs. 2.97. The analysis will first be made in terms of total consumption expenditure and other disbursements, i.e., non-consumption outgo and capital outlays will be discussed separately.

5.21. Consumption expenditure

Of the average consumption expenditure of Rs. 104.83 per family per month, an expenditure of Rs. 70.60 or about 67 per cent. was incurred on food, Rs. 8.13 or about 8 per cent. on tobacco, pan, supari and intoxicants, Rs. 7.79 or about 7 per cent. on fuel and lighting, Rs. 5.93 or about 6 per cent. on housing, water charges and household appliances, etc., Rs. 8.09 or about 8 per cent. on clothing, bedding, footwear and footwear, etc., and Rs. 4.29 or 4 per cent. on other items like personal care, medical care, transport and communications, etc.

The average expenditure on the food group as a whole per adult consumption unit came to Rs. 21.33 per month. Table 5.1 gives the details of average expenditure on food per adult consumption unit for the different income classes. These figures fluctuated within narrow limits.

TABLE 5.1

Average expenditure on food per adult consumption unit by income classes

Monthly family income class (Rs.)	Average number of members per family	Average number of equivalent adult consumption units per family	Average monthly expenditure on food per family (Rs.)	Average expenditure on food per equivalent adult consumption unit (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
<30 ..	1.00	1.00	26.40	26.40
30—<60 ..	1.77	1.53	36.06	23.57
60—<90 ..	3.55	2.86	58.76	20.55
90—<120 ..	4.37	3.44	70.35	20.45
120—<150 ..	4.97	3.95	89.49	22.66
150—<210 ..	5.51	4.49	95.52	21.27
210 and above	6.99	5.85	133.77	22.87
All income ..	4.10	3.31	70.60	21.33

5.22. Non-consumption outgo and capital outlays

The average expenditure on this group which comprised taxes, interest and litigation, remittances to dependants, savings and investment and debts repaid, worked out to Rs. 15.93 or 15 per cent. of the total consumption expenditure. Of this, an expenditure of Re. 0.36 was incurred on remittances to dependants, Rs. 14.39 on savings and investment, Re. 0.90 towards repayment of debt and Re. 0.28 on taxes, interest and litigation. Of these, repayment of debts and savings and investments are in the nature of capital outlays because they represent decrease in liabilities or increase in assets.

The most important item under savings and investments was provident fund (Rs. 5.08). Expenditure towards provident fund was reported by 98 per cent. of the families surveyed. Some expenditure was incurred on ornaments, etc., but the number of families reporting purchase of these items was

very small. The amount (Re. 0.90) paid towards repayment of debts was quite low as compared to the amount diverted to savings and investments. An amount of Re. 0.36 was remitted to dependants. Under the sub-group 'interest and litigation' etc., interest on loan accounted for Re. 0.28 only.

5.23. *The budget of single-member families*

Single-member families constituted 12 per cent. of the total families. The average monthly income of single-member families was Rs. 53.92 and the average monthly consumption expenditure Rs. 53.03 leaving a surplus of Re. 0.89. However, when items such as remittances to dependants, taxes and interest on loans, which are part of current living expenditure, were included, the budget showed a deficit of Re. 1.00 against the overall average surplus of Rs. 2.97 for all families.

Table 5.2 gives a comparison of consumption expenditure pattern, in terms of percentage expenditure on the various groups/sub-groups of consumption items between single-member families and multi-member families.

TABLE 5.2

Percentage expenditure on groups/sub-groups of items

Groups/sub-groups of items	Type of families		All
	Single-member families	Multi-member families	
1	2	3	4
Food	62.04	67.69	67.35
Pan-supari, tobacco and alcoholic beverages	8.73	7.70	7.76
Fuel and light	9.88	7.28	7.43
Rent for house and water charges	5.64	4.78	4.84
House repairs and upkeep, household appliances and furnishing and household services	1.34	0.79	0.82
Clothing, bedding, footwear, headwear and miscellaneous	7.73	7.71	7.72
Personal care	1.73	1.67	1.68
Education and reading .. .. .	..	0.21	0.19
Recreation and amusement	0.55	0.20	0.23
Medical care .. .. .	..	0.09	0.08
Other consumption expenditure	2.36	1.88	1.90
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Workers living singly spent proportionately less on food, and more on pan-supari, etc., fuel and light, rent for house and water charges, house repairs, etc., clothing, bedding, footwear, headwear, personal care, recreation and amusement and other consumption expenditure which consisted of transport and communication, subscription, gifts and charities, ceremonials, etc. Single-member families did not report any expenditure on education and reading and medical care. Taking the absolute figures, the expenditure on food per adult consumption unit was Rs. 20.86 per month in case of

multi-member families and Rs. 33.92 in case of single-member families. Taking important sub-groups under food, while the overall average expenditure on cereals and products, pulses and products, milk and products and other food sub-group per adult consumption unit was Rs. 12.48, 1.12, 0.77 and 3.88 respectively in case of multi-member families, the average expenditure of single-member families on these items was Rs. 17.13, 2.41, 1.15 and 7.01 respectively. The average expenditure on non-food items was also markedly high in case of singlemen. Thus, single-men spent, on an average, Rs. 4.23, 0.95, 0.73 and 0.30 on clothing, bedding, footwear, headwear, etc., personal care, household appliances, etc., and recreation and amusement respectively, the average expenditure per adult consumption unit on these items in case of multi-member families was Rs. 2.38, 0.51, 0.24 and 0.06 respectively.

5.3. Levels of expenditure by income and family-type

The over-all average monthly expenditure per family was Rs. 105.47, the average monthly per capita Rs. 25.54 and average per adult consumption unit Rs. 31.84. Table 5.3 gives the average monthly expenditure per family, per capita and per adult consumption unit by monthly family income classes.

TABLE 5.3
Average monthly expenditure by income classes

Item	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Monthly expenditure</i>								
Average per family	34.57	57.65	86.30	105.03	132.55	140.82	206.28	105.47
Average per capita	34.57	32.49	24.31	23.97	26.66	25.56	29.51	25.54
Average per adult consumption unit	34.57	37.78	30.17	30.52	33.58	31.37	35.26	31.84
<i>Percentage of families to total</i>								
..	0.89	13.83	20.24	37.28	13.80	9.89	4.07	100.00

The average monthly expenditure per family varied from Rs. 34.57 in the lowest income class to Rs. 206.28 in the highest income class. It was higher in upper income classes. Since family expenditure is determined largely by the family size and in each family by the sex-age differentials of the members, an analysis of expenditure in terms of per capita and per adult consumption unit can throw some light on the level of living. Taking average expenditure per capita and per adult consumption unit it is seen that in both the cases there was, by and large, a slightly declining trend in the average levels with increase in income, the former declining from Rs. 34.57 in the lowest income class to Rs. 29.51 in the highest income class and latter from Rs. 37.78 in the income class 'Rs. 30 to less than Rs. 60' to Rs. 35.26 in the highest income class. This trend, however, did not bear any distinct relationship with the income classes in every case. The expenditure was more than the income in all the family income classes except in 'Rs. 150 to less than Rs. 210' and 'Rs. 210 and above' income classes. The difference is met from other receipts, namely, increase in liabilities and diminution of assets. This has been discussed in detail in Chapter 7.

Table 5.4 shows how families with different compositions (in terms of relationship with the main earner) were distributed in the three expenditure classes. Table 5.5 shows such distribution of families in terms of their adult/child composition. Both the tables show that generally with increasing number of members in the family a larger percentage of families came in higher expenditure classes.

TABLE 5.4

Percentage distribution of families by family composition (in terms of relationship with the main earner) and monthly family expenditure

Monthly family expenditure class (Rs.)	Family composition (in terms of relationship with the main earner)							
	Un-married earner	Hus-band or wife	Hus-band and wife	Hus-band, wife and children	Hus-band, wife, children and other members	Un-married earner and other members	Rest	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 60	..	56.22	71.44	..	6.77	..	8.23	12.32
60—<120..	..	43.78	28.56	84.69	65.35	40.69	68.68	58.88
120 and above	15.31	27.88	59.31	23.09	28.80
Total	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of families to total	..	5.43	6.53	7.95	43.30	15.81	7.07	100.00

TABLE 5.5

Percentage distribution of families by family composition (in terms of adults/children) and monthly family expenditure

Monthly family expenditure class (Rs.)	Family composition (in terms of adults/children)										All
	1 adult	1 adult and children (one or more)	2 adults	2 adults and one child	2 adults and 2 children	2 adults and more than 2 children	3 adults	3 adults and one child	3 adults and more than 1 child	Other families	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below 60	64.52	22.43	6.49	14.71	8.31	..	..	..	..	2.77	12.32
60—<120	35.48	55.06	80.39	70.81	79.27	67.74	91.35	59.44	52.05	22.35	58.88
120 and above	..	22.51	13.12	14.48	12.42	32.26	8.65	40.56	47.95	74.88	28.80
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of families to total	11.96	2.84	12.64	11.47	12.63	14.07	3.49	4.40	11.88	14.62	100.00

5.4. Expenditure by family income

Table 5.6 which gives the average monthly expenditure per family on sub-groups and groups of consumption items in various monthly family income classes would show how the pattern of expenditure is influenced by the level of

income. At the end of the table, figures are also given on non-consumption outgo and capital outlays, covering total disbursements. The figures are, however, subject to effects of variations in family size. The percentages discussed later in the analysis of the table have all been derived with reference to total consumption expenditure.

TABLE 5·6
Average monthly expenditure by family income classes

Sub-groups and of items groups	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							All
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Food</i>								
Cereals and products	19·44	19·31	35·00	41·84	52·07	58·37	82·89	41·87
Pulses and products ..	0·94	2·71	3·48	3·87	4·67	4·60	5·55	3·85
Oil seeds, oils and fats	1·25	1·94	3·33	3·48	4·63	4·47	5·38	3·55
Meat, fish and eggs ..	1·25	4·03	4·78	5·94	8·59	9·29	10·79	6·29
Milk and products ..	..	0·74	1·84	2·56	4·06	2·51	8·33	2·58
Vegetables and products	1·00	2·03	3·15	4·03	4·98	5·02	6·72	3·83
Fruits and products ..	..	0·15	0·17	0·35	0·46	0·74	0·45	0·35
Condiments, spices, sugar, etc. ..	1·68	3·00	4·64	5·47	6·82	7·35	8·89	5·44
Non-alcoholic beverages ..	0·84	1·13	1·70	2·22	2·38	2·34	3·00	2·03
Prepared meals and refreshments ..	..	1·02	0·67	0·59	0·83	0·83	1·77	0·76
Sub-total : food ..	26·40	36·06	58·76	70·35	89·49	95·52	133·77	70·60
<i>Non-food</i>								
Pan supari ..	0·06	0·32	0·60	0·74	0·81	0·85	1·38	0·69
Tobacco and products	1·00	2·00	3·00	3·64	4·34	4·95	6·47	3·60
Alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	2·00	1·59	2·43	4·00	5·06	6·06	8·21	3·84
Fuel and light ..	2·87	5·95	7·12	8·06	9·22	8·64	9·10	7·79
House rent, water charges, repairs, etc. ..	..	3·35	4·28	5·20	6·05	6·06	9·01	5·07
Furniture and furnishings ..	..	..	..	0·04	0·34	..	0·41	0·08
Household appliances, etc. ..	..	0·01	0·85	0·52	1·14	0·16	0·96	0·57
Household services ..	..	..	..	..	0·70	0·27	2·01	0·21
Clothing, bedding and headwear ..	..	2·69	3·49	5·58	7·12	9·25	22·55	5·97
Footwear ..	..	0·11	0·16	0·11	0·27	0·48	0·78	0·20
Miscellaneous (laundry, etc.) ..	0·37	1·31	1·79	2·04	2·15	2·10	2·83	1·92
Medical care ..	..	..	0·24	0·09	0·02	0·02	..	0·09
Personal care ..	0·87	1·00	1·61	1·74	2·06	2·34	3·18	1·76
Education and reading ..	..	0·02	0·01	0·34	0·23	0·24	0·33	0·20
Recreation and amusement ..	..	0·17	0·11	0·17	0·48	0·43	0·82	0·24
Transport and communication ..	..	0·20	0·12	0·33	0·45	0·41	0·22	0·28
Subscription, etc. ..	..	0·22	0·15	0·45	0·47	1·02	1·82	0·46
Personal effects and miscellaneous expenses	1·00	0·82	1·02	1·30	1·16	1·90	2·32	1·26
Sub-total: non-food	8·17	19·76	26·98	34·35	42·07	45·18	72·40	34·23
Total : consumption	34·57	55·82	85·74	104·70	131·56	140·70	206·17	104·83

TABLE 5·6—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Non-consumption</i>								
Taxes, interest and litigation ..	..	0·20	0·47	0·33	0·17	0·12	0·11	0·28
Remittances, to dependants ..	..	1·63	0·09	..	0·82	..	..	0·36
Savings and investment ..	..	2·71	5·97	10·52	14·03	37·47	79·70	14·39
Debts repaid ..	..	0·12	0·82	0·85	1·05	2·09	1·23	0·90
Total : non-consumption expenditure ..	..	4·66	7·35	11·70	16·07	39·68	81·04	15·93
Total disbursement	35·47	60·48	93·09	116·40	147·63	180·38	287·21	120·76
Percentage of families to total ..	0·89	13·83	20·24	37·28	13·80	9·89	4·07	100·00

The average monthly consumption expenditure per family was Rs. 104·83. Expenditure on food worked out to Rs. 70·60 or about 67 per cent. of the total consumption expenditure. In analysing the pattern in terms of percentage expenditure it has to be borne in mind that single-member families, having distinct consumption pattern of their own, featured in varying proportions in different income classes. There was a large concentration of such families in the three income classes (less than Rs. 30 to less than Rs. 90). In the last income class, there was a high concentration of large-sized families having more than seven members. Such factors vitiate the trend of percentage expenditure on specific groups or sub-groups with income in many cases. Subject to this, the proportion of expenditure on food to total consumption expenditure decreased with a rise in family income except in the income classes 'Rs. 60 to less than Rs. 90' and 'Rs. 120 to less than Rs. 150'.

For other sub-groups under food group, there was no distinct relationship with the level of income.

The non-food groups accounted for about 33 per cent. of the total consumption expenditure. Of this, the expenditure on the more important necessities, viz., fuel and light, house rent, water charges and repairs and clothing, bedding and headwear sub-groups formed about 55 per cent. While the percentage expenditure on fuel and light and rent, water charges, repairs, etc., generally showed a downward trend with the increase in income, that on clothing, bedding and headwear generally increased with increase in income.

As for other conventional necessities and luxuries, the proportionate expenditure on tobacco and products, household appliances and personal effects fluctuated without showing any definite trend, that on personal care remained more or less constant with the increase in income and that on furniture and furnishings, education and reading, recreation and amusement and footwear showed no clear trend.

Non-consumption outgo and capital outlays amounted to Rs. 15·93 per family per month or the average or about 15 per cent. of the consumption expenditure. The percentage expenditure on interest and litigation generally

decreased with increase in income except in the income class 'Rs. 60 to less than Rs. 90'. As regards remittances to dependants the percentage expenditure was the highest in the income class 'Rs. 30 to less than Rs. 60' and negligible in other income classes. As for savings and investments, the percentage expenditure showed an increasing trend with the increase in income.

5.5. Expenditure by per capita income

Table 5.7 gives the break-up of the average monthly expenditure per family on sub-groups and groups of items for different per capita income classes. This table covers items of non-consumption outgo and capital outlay also.

TABLE 5.7

Average monthly expenditure and disbursements by per capita income classes

Sub-groups and groups of items	Monthly per capita income class (Rs.)									
	< 5	5— < 10	10— < 15	15— < 20	20— < 25	25— < 35	35— < 50	50— < 65	65 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Food</i>										
Cereals and products	50.51	45.64	45.09	47.05	46.08	33.89	29.59	30.30	41.87
Pulses and products	2.87	4.14	3.97	4.35	4.04	3.45	3.05	2.70	3.85
Oilseeds, oils and fats	4.37	3.44	3.78	3.81	3.89	3.23	2.76	2.47	3.55
Meat, fish and eggs	7.30	4.81	5.63	6.02	7.33	5.61	5.71	6.29	6.29
Milk and products	0.97	2.29	2.53	1.94	2.07	3.05	2.88	7.30	2.58
Vegetables and products	2.23	3.53	3.62	3.71	4.54	4.15	3.02	3.28	3.88
Fruits and products	0.19	0.28	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.33	0.44	0.35
Condiments, spices, sugar, etc.	3.26	5.22	5.43	5.43	6.21	5.33	4.54	3.78	5.44
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.91	1.95	2.17	2.01	2.20	2.00	1.80	1.11	2.03
Prepared meals and refreshments	0.30	0.86	0.60	0.56	0.67	0.65	1.97	0.69	0.76
Sub-total : food	..	75.72	72.07	73.10	76.22	77.40	61.68	55.65	58.36	70.60
<i>Non-food</i>										
Pan supari	0.18	0.55	0.56	0.72	0.83	0.82	0.52	0.43	0.69
Tobacco and products	2.52	3.34	3.42	3.70	3.69	4.00	2.93	3.68	3.60
Alcoholic beverages, etc.	0.72	3.01	2.52	4.19	4.74	3.79	4.11	3.24	3.84
Fuel and light	7.75	7.41	7.90	7.78	8.59	8.09	6.39	4.59	7.79
House rent, water charges, repairs, etc.	3.34	4.20	4.62	4.83	5.93	5.44	4.82	3.23	5.07
Furniture and furnishings	0.12	0.12	..	0.26	..	0.08
Household appliances, etc.	0.43	0.67	0.30	0.51	0.70	1.25	0.33	0.57
Household services	0.10	1.00	..	..	0.21
Clothing, bedding and headwear	0.83	2.34	3.88	4.96	6.82	7.67	7.57	10.61	5.97
Footwear	0.24	0.44	0.25	0.08	0.19	..	0.33	0.20

TABLE 5.7—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miscellaneous (laundry, etc.)	..	1.55	1.98	2.04	1.86	2.19	1.93	1.37	1.04	1.92
Medical care	0.51	..	0.18	0.02	0.04	0.02	..	0.09
Personal care	1.83	1.72	1.85	1.77	1.89	1.75	1.58	0.97	1.76
Education and reading	1.01	0.20	0.28	0.10	0.04	..	..	0.20
Recreation and amusement	0.09	0.03	0.26	0.21	0.30	0.24	0.39	0.11	0.24
Transport and communication	0.12	0.16	0.38	0.30	0.35	0.44	0.02	0.28
Subscription, etc.	..	0.76	0.11	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.78	0.28	0.77	0.46
Personal effects and miscella- neous expenses	..	1.08	1.16	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.20	0.56	1.51	1.26
Sub-total: non-food	..	20.65	28.16	30.24	33.28	38.07	38.03	32.49	30.86	34.23
Total consump- tion expenditure	..	96.37	100.23	103.34	109.50	115.47	99.71	88.14	89.22	104.83
<i>Non-consumption expenditure</i>										
Taxes, interest and litigation	..	5.06	0.26	0.62	0.29	0.06	0.28	0.13	..	0.28
Remittances to dependants	0.09	0.30	0.79	1.35	..	0.36
Savings and investments	3.11	5.51	7.41	10.89	12.00	15.39	24.83	67.61	14.39
Debts repaid	0.52	1.44	0.96	1.06	0.21	0.81	1.60	0.90
Total—non-con- sumption ex- penditure	8.17	6.29	9.47	12.23	13.42	16.67	27.12	69.21	15.93
Total disburse- ments	104.54	106.52	112.81	121.73	128.89	116.38	115.26	158.43	120.76

The percentage expenditure on food decreased from about 79 per cent. of the total consumption expenditure in the per capita income class 'Rs. 5 to less than Rs. 10' to about 62 per cent. in the per capita income class 'Rs. 35 to less than Rs. 50'. It showed a slightly increasing trend in the per capita income classes 'Rs. 50 to less than Rs. 65' and 'Rs. 65 and above'.

5.6. Food expenditure

One of the important results which can be derived from an analysis of family budgets is how the expenditure on a particular commodity varies with the level of family income. This relationship is generally termed the Engel curve after Ernest Engel. The main results derived by Engel from his studies are set out below:—

- (i) Food represents the largest single item of expenditure in the family budget.
- (ii) The proportion of expenditure devoted to food decreases as the level of living of the family increases.
- (iii) The proportion of expenditure on rent and clothing is approximately constant and that on 'luxury' items increases with a rise in the level of living.

Of the above propositions the second is the most important since this has been confirmed repeatedly and is known as the Engel's Law. It is customary to take variations in percentage expenditure on food to total expenditure to reflect roughly the variations in the level of living. An attempt has been made to analyse the distribution of families in each per capita income class and family size class by the percentage expenditure on food.

5.61. Analysis by per capita income classes

Expenditure on food depends on various factors besides income and the size of the family is the most important among such factors. To eliminate the effect of the size of the family, therefore, analysis has been made in terms of per capita income classes instead of family income classes. Table 5.8 gives the percentage distribution of families in each monthly per capita income class by the percentage of expenditure on food to total expenditure.

TABLE 5.8

Percentage distribution of families in each per capita income class by percentage expenditure on food

Percentage expenditure on food to total expenditure	Monthly per capita income class (Rs.)									
	<5	5— <10	10— <15	15— <20	20— <25	25— <35	35— <50	50— <65	65 And above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 45	0.57	4.99	4.86	..	1.47
45—<50	2.27	0.56	1.75	2.37	9.11	..	2.15
50—<55	1.91	3.02	1.12	7.59	19.34	10.49	..	7.18
55—<60	4.84	5.44	4.51	10.75	16.08	4.29	28.42	9.23
60—<65	10.50	12.49	17.05	17.71	21.22	23.40	24.27	17.44
65—<70	27.80	20.98	20.89	30.71	24.36	17.67	26.37	47.31
70 and above	72.20	61.77	55.89	46.05	37.27	18.33	21.48	..
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage families total	0.66	8.01	15.85	19.02	25.92	17.75	8.90	3.89
of to	0.66	8.01	15.85	19.02	25.92	17.75	8.90	3.89
total	0.66	8.01	15.85	19.02	25.92	17.75	8.90	3.89

It will be seen that the percentage of families recording appreciably high percentage (70 and above) expenditure on food generally declined in the higher per capita income classes.

5.62. Analysis by family size

While analysing the percentage expenditure on food *vis-a-vis* the family size it has to be borne in mind that, broadly speaking, large-sized families contain comparatively more earning members resulting in higher family income. This, however, is only a rough relationship and hence a percentage distribution of families with a certain percentage expenditure on food by size will be subject to the effects of variations in both family size and income. Subject to this, table 5.9 gives the percentage distribution of families in each family size class by percentage expenditure on food to total expenditure.

TABLE 5.9

Percentage distribution of families in each family size class by percentage expenditure on food

Percentage expenditure on food to total expenditure		Number of families (unestimated)	Family size					All	
			1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	above 7		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below 45	5	8.03	1.23	0.44	..	..	1.47
45—<50	11	6.78	2.41	0.64	0.62	4.53	2.15
50—<55	30	16.50	11.79	3.79	0.97	4.45	7.18
55—<60	46	6.21	11.14	9.92	7.51	7.58	9.23
60—<65	84	15.06	27.24	14.50	12.10	8.61	17.44
65—<70	124	30.02	21.60	24.32	25.26	28.38	24.66
70 and above	180	17.40	24.59	46.39	53.54	46.45	37.87
Total		..	480	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage distribution of families	11.96	29.17	33.87	18.11	6.89	100.00
Number of families (unestimated)		28	119	169	111	53	480

About 47 per cent. of the single-member families spent 65 per cent. or more on food. As against this about 71 per cent. and 79 per cent. containing 4 and 5, and 6 and 7 members spent 65 per cent. or more on food. The influence of the size of the family is expected to be felt more markedly in case of end classes of percentage expenditure on food, *i.e.*, less than 45 and 70 or more which are appreciably lower or higher than the overall average percentage expenditure on food.

5.7. *Proportion of families reporting expenditure on selected sub-groups*

The percentages of families incurring expenditure on some of the selected sub-groups of consumption expenditure or non-consumption outgo or capital outlay, often reveal a great deal about the expenditure habits of the population groups. Such figures by size of families are given in table 5.10.

TABLE 5.10

Percentage of families reporting expenditure on selected sub-groups by family size

Items	Family size					All	Report- in 4 fami- lies (un- estima- ted)
	One	Two or three	Four or five	Six or seven	Above seven		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Prepared meals and refresh- ments	16.93	43.16	42.76	50.15	52.31	41.78	209
Non-alcoholic beverages	88.98	94.93	93.65	97.78	89.84	93.95	451
Pan, supari	68.58	81.68	80.88	85.85	72.98	80.00	391
Tobacco and tobacco products ..	91.33	93.11	95.13	100.00	95.82	95.13	460
Alcoholic beverages	61.58	61.73	66.61	67.31	71.66	65.05	327
Furniture and furnishings .. ..	..	0.99	0.94	0.68	1.34	0.82	5
Household services .. ..	..	1.39	..	0.47	1.78	0.61	4
Medical care .. ..	..	2.34	2.21	2.21	..	1.83	9
Personal care	89.67	93.84	94.85	98.65	89.45	94.25	452
Education and reading .. ..	..	1.35	3.63	9.04	17.33	4.45	23
Recreation and amusement	11.14	10.97	7.23	10.29	..	29.85	56
Transport and communication ..	18.79	15.06	15.13	9.70	16.54	14.66	73
Remittances to dependants	11.61	0.60	1.08	..	..	1.93	6
Savings and investments	88.56	99.18	96.37	100.00	96.21	96.90	472
Debts repaid	6.28	6.71	11.64	12.49	..	23.40	50

About 42 per cent. of the families incurred expenditure on prepared meals and refreshments. About 94 per cent. of the families reported expenditure on non-alcoholic beverages, like tea, which depicted the general habits of plantation workers. Addiction to tobacco and tobacco products and to pan-supari was wide-spread as about 95 per cent. of the families reported expenditure on the former and about 80 per cent. on the latter, the percentages remaining fairly steady in all size-classes. About 65 per cent. of the families reported expenditure on alcoholic beverages and the percentage of families reporting expenditure increased with the increase in family size. Furniture and furnishings did not seem to be very popular objects of expenditure. Expenditure on medical care was reported by about 2 per cent. of the families and on personal care by 94 per cent. of the families, the percentage remaining fairly steady in all size classes. The percentage of families reporting expenditure on education and reading went up rapidly with the increase in size of family, the overall percentage being about 4 per cent. About 30 per cent. of the families reported expenditure on recreation and amusement. About 15 per cent. of the families reported expenditure on the use of means of transport and communication.

About 97 per cent. of families were either saving or investing some amount and the percentage was more or less steady in all size-classes. The percentage of families reporting expenditure on remittances to dependants was quite low (about 2 per cent.) Naturally, the families reporting expenditure on this sub-group were mostly single-member families. About 23 per cent. of the families were making repayments of debts.

CHAPTER 6

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION

6.1. Quantities of food consumed

Food consumption is an important indicator of the level of living. Detailed data on quantities consumed of different items of food, drink and tobacco (excluding "prepared meals and refreshments" for which it was not possible to obtain quantitative data) were obtained from the sampled families. The quantities of various items consumed, on an average, per family per month are presented in table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1
Average quantity consumed per family by items

Item	Standard unit (quantity)	Number of families reporting quantity* (un-estimated)	Average quantity per family of all families
1	2	3	4
<i>Food, beverages, etc.</i>			
<i>Cereals and products</i>			
Paddy	kg.	35	3.52
Rice	"	476	39.01
Wheat	"	3	0.07
Wheat atta	"	472	16.13
Maize	"	13	0.39
Barley	"	11	0.01
Gram	"	1	0.03
Sattu	"	2	0.01
Chira, muri, kholi, lawa	"	60	0.30
Bread	"	2	0.00
Biscuits	"	3	0.00
Other cereals	"	3	0.12
<i>Pulses and products</i>			
Arhar	"	192	0.96
Gram	"	3	0.01
Moong	"	52	0.33
Masur	"	262	1.39
Urd	"	229	1.70
Khesari	"	28	0.11
Pea	"	1	0.00
Other pulses	"	97	0.77
Pulse products	"	1	0.00
<i>Oil seeds, oils and fats</i>			
Mustard oil	"	479	1.33
Coconut oil	"	28	0.03
Vanaspati	"	17	0.02

*The figures in column 3 relate to those families only which had reported figures on quantities of various items consumed.

TABLE 6·1—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4
<i>Meat, fish and eggs</i>				
Goat meat	kg.	332 1·05
Beef	2 0·01
Pork	50 0·14
Buffalo meat	8 0·05
Poultry	no.	42 0·14
Birds meat	kg.	1 0·02
Fresh fish	296 1·00
Dry fish	9 0·04
Preserved fish	14 0·05
Eggs hen	no.	19 0·61
Eggs duck	10 0·22
<i>Milk and products</i>				
Milk-cow	l.	153 3·91
Milk-buffalo	1 0·00
Curd	kg.	7 0·03
Khoa	1 0·00
Ghee-cow	6 0·01
Ghee-buffalo	31 0·05
Condensed milk	1 0·00
Powdered milk	7 0·12
<i>Condiments and spices</i>				
Salt	479 2·68
Turmeric	g.	332 153·50
Chillies-green	305 376·86
Chillies-dry	181 137·40
Tamarind	11 2·80
Onion	kg.	438 1·73
Garlic	g.	90 37·67
Coriander	60 22·39
Ginger	90 50·50
Pepper	38 24·38
Methi	13 2·80
Saffron	12 5·25
Mustard	22 5·02
Jira	58 8·63
Cloves	1 0·47
Mixed spices	426 283·55
Other spices and condiments	1 0·35
<i>Vegetables and products</i>				
Potato	kg.	447 3·15
Muli, turnip, radish	45 0·27
Arum	66 0·48
Other root vegetables	9 0·07
Brinjal	185 1·02
Cauli flower	35 0·15
Cabbage	27 0·13
Jack fruit	2 0·02
Ladies finger	35 0·24
Tomato	22 0·12
Cucumber	7 0·07
Pumpkin	16 0·16
Gourd	46 0·28
Karela	17 0·03
Bean	16 0·07
Pea	2 0·00
Other non-leafy vegetables	56 0·42
Palak	3 0·03
Other leafy vegetables	209 1·79

TABLE 6·1—*conold.*

					1	2	3	4
<i>Fruits and products</i>								
Banana, plantain	..	..	..	no.			69	5·08
Orange	..	..	..	..	..		64	3·44
Mango	..	..	..	..	..		8	0·23
Jack fruit	..	..	..	..	..		10	0·08
Pine apple	..	..	..	..	..		1	0·00
Water melon	..	..	..	..	..		1	0·00
Coconut	..	..	..	..	..		8	0·05
Papaya	..	..	..	..	..		1	0·01
<i>Sugar, honey, etc.</i>								
Sugar-crystal	..	..	..	..	kg.		293	1·05
Gur	..	..	..	..	..		204	0·71
Sugar-candy (misri)	..	..	..	..	..		1	0·00
<i>Pan, supari</i>								
Pan leaf	..	..	..	..	no.		19	3·25
Pan finished	..	..	..	..	..		227	19·49
Supari	..	..	..	..	g.		15	7·46
Lime	..	..	..	..	..		283	73·02
Katha	..	..	..	..	..		6	0·58
<i>Tobacco and products</i>								
Bidi	..	..	..	..	no.		260	275·46
Cigarettes	..	..	..	..	..		6	1·33
Zarda, kimam, surti	..	..	..	..	g.		70	80·13
Chewing tobacco	..	..	..	..	..		263	261·39
Smoking tobacco	..	..	..	..	..		89	95·41
Leaf tobacco	..	..	..	..	..		16	10·96
Hukka tobacco prepared	..	..	..	..	..		15	74·42
Powdered tobacco for cigarettes	..	..	..	..	..		1	1·70
<i>Alcoholic beverages and intoxicants</i>								
Toddy neera	..	..	..	..	pint		9	0·24
Country liquor	..	..	..	..	..		184	3·01
<i>Non-alcoholic beverages</i>								
Tea leaf	..	..	..	..	kg.		452	0·43
					g.—gram,	kg.—kilogram,	no.—number	l.—litre.

The average quantity of cereals and products consumed, on an average, by a working class family per month was 59·59 kg. Of this the major portion (39·01 kg.) was accounted for by rice. The average size of the family in terms of adult consumption units was 3·31 and hence the quantity of cereals consumed per adult per day worked out to about 0·59 kg. Besides 59·59 kg. of cereals and products, the average family consumed 5·27 kg. of pulses and products, 3·91 l. of milk and 0·21 kg. of milk products, 2·36 kg. of meat, fish and eggs (excluding eggs for which quantity figure in weights was not available), 5·52 kg. of condiments and spices, 8·50 kg. of vegetables and products and 1·76 kg. of sugar, honey, etc. Apart from this there was some consumption of fruits and products but this could not be reduced to weight and of prepared meals, etc. for which

quantitative data could not be collected. The above is a broad picture of quantities of food-stuffs consumed, on an average, by a family of plantation workers in Jalpaiguri.

Among items of pan-supari, tobacco and beverages, an appreciable consumption of pan, bidi, and chewing tobacco, lime and tea leaf was recorded.

6.2. *Analysis of nutrition contents*

In collaboration with the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Government of India, an evaluation of the nutritive contents of the food stuffs consumed, on an average, by a working class family in Jalpaiguri was attempted on the basis of data presented in table 6.1 keeping in view the age-sex composition of an average family. In the analysis, the following assumptions were made while calculating the nutritive requirements of the various age-groups:—

1. The caloric requirement for the age-group below 5 years was assumed to be 1,150 per child per day and for the group between 5—14 years at 2,000. The male manual workers were assumed to be moderately active and requiring 2,800 calories per day. They were mainly plantation workers. Most of their occupations would require less than 5 cal/kg/hour and a good number requiring even less than 3. All women falling in the age group of 15—54 years were assumed to require 2,300 calories to allow for activity, pregnancy and lactation requirements. All other persons were assumed to lead a sedentary life.

2. Children below 5 years were assumed to require about 42 g. protein per day and children between 5—14 years 63. g. Adult men required 55 g. protein per day while adult women were assumed to require 45 g. protein. Of the women between 15—54 years, one-third were assumed to be pregnant or nursing and their protein requirements calculated at 100 g. per day.

3. The calcium requirements of children upto 15 years were assumed to be 1.25 g. per day and the pregnant or nursing women were assumed to require 1.75 g. calcium per day. The calcium requirement of the rest was assumed to be 1.00 g.

4. Iron requirement of pregnant or nursing women was assumed to be 30 mg. while for the rest, it was assumed to be 20 mg. per day.

5. The Vitamin B₁ requirement was calculated at 0.5 mg. per 1,000 calories.

6. No authentic data on nutritive contents of meals taken in restaurants cafeterias, etc., were available. However, it has been calculated while planning low cost menus, that 75 paise worth meal may provide 2,500 calories and 65 g. of protein. Allowing for a little profit margin for the commercial catering establishments it has been assumed that Re. 1 worth meal will provide about 2,500 calories and 65 g. of protein. No assumption has been made with regard to other nutrients.

Table 6.2 gives nutritive value of the food-stuffs consumed, on an average by a working class family as well as the quantity recommended for consumption by the Nutrition Research Laboratories, in terms of the different nutrients.

TABLE 6·2

The nutritive value of food-stuffs consumed, on an average, by a working class family

Nutrients						Quantity consumed per family per day	Quantity recommen- ded
1						2	3
Calories	..	..	..	..	..	8,668	8,863
Protein	..	..	..	..	..	247g.	233g.
Fat	..	..	..	..	..	88g.	..
Calcium	..	..	..	..	..	1·4g.	4·8g.
Iron	..	..	..	..	..	121mg.	86mg.
Vitamin A	..	..	..	..	..	5,253 i.u.	14,350 i.u.
Vitamin B ₁	..	..	..	..	..	4·9mg.	4·4mg.
Vitamin C	..	..	..	..	..	140mg.	205mg.
Nicotinic acid	..	..	..	..	..	52mg.	..
Riboflavin	..	..	..	..	..	2·0mg.	..

g.—gram, m.g.—milligram, i.u.—international unit

From the above it would appear that while the overall nutritive value of the diet was fair, there was room for improvement. Increased intake of wheat and other mixed cereals, leafy vegetables and intake of at least skimmed milk specially by the children, pregnant and nursing women would help to overcome the deficiencies in respect of calories, calcium, vitamin A and vitamin C. It would also meet the requirements of fat.

CHAPTER 7

BUDGETARY POSITION

7.1. *Introductory*

The two sides of the family balance sheet are receipts and disbursements. It may be recalled here that disbursements include money expenditure for current living and amount spent to increase assets or decrease liabilities and receipts include money income (and imputed money value of items consumed without money outlay) and funds which are obtained through decreasing assets or increasing liabilities. Theoretically, the two sides of the balance sheet should exactly tally for each sampled family. In practice, however, data on receipts and disbursements collected in the course of family living surveys seldom show such exact correspondence. There is always a gap between the two which may be called the balancing difference. The reasons for the gap are several. Firstly, data are collected from the sampled families for one whole month generally in one interview. It is hardly possible to obtain exact figures from families so as to get a perfect account of the receipts and disbursements. Many factors such as recall lapses, end-period effects, deliberate concealment or distortion of certain items of income and expenditure on the part of informants, etc., come into play in the process of collection of data. Then, in the present survey the value of actually consumed articles of food, drink, tobacco and fuel and light were taken on the disbursement side and not the total purchase value. Net income from "family members enterprise account" could only be approximate because of difficulties of accounting. On account of all these factors an exact balance between average receipts and disbursements per family can not be expected in the data. Table 7.1 gives the average receipts and disbursements by monthly family income classes and also the net balancing difference between the two.

TABLE 7.1

Average receipts, disbursements and balancing difference by income classes

Monthly family income class (Rs.)		Percentage of families to total	Average receipt per fam- ily per month (Rs.)	Average disbursements per family per month (Rs.)	Net balancing difference (+) or (—) (Rs.)
1		2	3	4	5
Less than 30	..	0.89	36.44	34.57	+1.87
30 to less than 60	..	13.83	61.99	60.48	+1.51
60 to less than 90	..	20.24	92.99	93.09	—0.10
90 to less than 120	..	37.28	116.56	116.40	+0.16
120 to less than 150	..	13.80	145.99	147.63	—1.64
150 to less than 210	..	9.89	184.37	180.38	+3.99
210 and above	..	4.07	289.76	287.21	+2.55
Total	..	100.00	120.06	120.76	—0.70

Taking all income classes, the net balancing difference was Re. 0.70 or 0.58 per cent. of the total receipts. Except for the income classes 'Rs. 60 to less than Rs. 90' and 'Rs. 120 to less than Rs. 150,' the net balancing difference was positive, i.e., receipts were more than disbursements.

7.2. Budgetary position by family income

The existence of a balancing difference, as discussed above, has to be kept in view in studying the relationship between current money income and money expenditure for current living, i.e., the budgetary position, of the families. The term 'current money income' has been taken to include income such as that from rent from land and houses, pension, cash assistance, gifts, concessions interest and dividends, chance games and lotteries, while 'money expenditure for current living' has been taken to include all items of consumption expenditure and disbursements on account of remittances to dependants and taxes, interest on loans and litigation. According to definitions adopted in this Report, these terms will be referred to simply as income and expenditure. The budgetary position for groups of families at successive income levels measures the changing relationship between income and expenditure along the income scale and brings to light the prevalence of spending financed through deficit or the extent of surpluses. Such data are presented in table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2
Budgetary position by family income classes

Item	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							All
	<30	30— <60	60— <90	90— <120	120— <150	150— <210	210 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Average monthly income per family ..	23.44	48.71	77.73	104.24	131.40	176.24	278.57	168.44
Average monthly expenditure per family ..	34.57	57.65	86.30	105.03	132.55	140.82	206.28	105.47
<i>Monthly balance</i>								
Percentage of families recording surplus* to total families ..	..	2.48	6.21	18.35	6.10	7.78	3.47	44.39
Percentage of families recording deficit to total families ..	0.89	11.35	14.03	18.93	7.70	2.11	0.60	55.61
Average surplus (+) or deficit(—) per family ..	—11.13	—8.94	—8.57	—0.79	—1.15	+35.42	+72.29	+2.97

*Zero balance is considered as surplus.

Of the total families surveyed, about 56 per cent. had deficit budgets while the remaining 44 per cent. had surplus budgets (including the balanced budgets). The proportion of families having surplus balances varied from about 18 per cent. in the income class 'Rs. 30 to less than Rs. 60' to about 85 per cent. in the highest income class.

7.3. Budgetary position by family composition

Table 7.3 gives the budgetary position of the families by certain family types in terms of the number of adults and children in the family.

TABLE 7.3
Budgetary position by family composition

Item	Family composition (in terms of adults/children)										All	
	1 adult	1 adult and child- ren (one or more)	2 adults	2 adults and 1 child	2 adults and 2 child- ren	2 adults and more than 2 child- ren	3 adults	3 adults and 1 child	3 adults and more than 1 child	Other families		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Percent- age of families record- ing sur- plus* to total families		3.50	0.32	5.85	5.56	6.16	6.34	2.10	2.00	5.83	6.73	44.89
Percent- age of families record- ing deficit to total families		8.46	2.52	6.79	5.91	6.47	7.73	1.39	2.40	6.05	7.89	55.61
Average amount of sur- plus (+) or deficit (—) (Rs.) per family over all fami- lies together		—0.99	—17.87	—4.88	5.49	—1.09	—3.65	24.04	2.43	7.86	7.48	2.97

*Zero balance is considered as surplus.

Taking the surplus or deficit position of all families, the families consisting of 1 adult, 1 adult and children (one or more), 2 adults and 2 children and 2 adults and more than two children had deficit budgets only. The deficit was large in case of families consisting of one adult and children (one or more) and families consisting of 3 adults had marked surplus budgets.

PART II
(LEVEL OF LIVING)

CHAPTER 8

LEVEL OF LIVING

8.1. *Concept of level of living*

In Part I, data have been presented mainly on the economic and material aspects of the level of living, *e.g.*, income and expenditure of working class families (as defined for the purpose of this survey) in Jalpaiguri. The concept of level of living, however, does not merely end with the satisfaction of material wants; it embraces all types of 'material' and 'non-material' wants. It expresses, in a large measure, a state of mind as a result of participation in non-material aspects of life as well as the level of consumption of material goods and services. So far as consumption of material goods is concerned, the level of living refers to the quantitative and qualitative consumption of goods and services. The actual composition of the items being consumed will depend upon the tastes and habits of the person or family in question and on the relative prices prevalent in the market to which he/it has access. The non-material elements entering into the concept of the level of living cover the whole field of desires and values for which a man may care-desires for particular types of food, drink, housing, clothing, etc., educational, cultural and recreational facilities; for opportunity to do the kind of work that is satisfying to him; for safeguards against the risks of illness, unemployment and old age, etc. These non-material aspects in their turn are dependent to a great extent on social policy and climate and several other factors which naturally differ from society to society and individual to individual. A study of the non-material aspects of level of living can, therefore, most meaningfully be made for a compact group of population living under almost similar conditions.

Taking the broad concept of the level of living as discussed above, an attempt was made to collect information on certain additional items considered significant for the study of this concept for the working class population in India. This was the first attempt of its kind in this country and hence it was made on a limited scale. The information on these additional items was collected in a separate schedule (Schedule 'B') from an independent smaller sample of families. The additional aspects of level of living which were covered were :—

- (a) Sickness;
- (b) Education;
- (c) Conditions of work, awareness of rights, trade unionism and social security;
- (d) Employment and service conditions;
- (e) Housing conditions and situation of the house in the context of social amenities;
- (f) Indebtedness;
- (g) Savings and assets and inventory of a few durable articles.

8.2. *Scope of Schedule 'B'*

The purpose of the enquiry in Schedule 'B' was a study of the aspects of living other than income and expenditure. These aspects were selected so as to enable an assessment being made of the physical well-being, satisfaction of cultural wants, participation in community activities, enjoyment of social rights, etc. The object was not only to obtain some quantitative indicators of level of living but also to get a qualitative idea of the conditions in which the families lived, the difficulties they experienced, their likings and interests, etc. For example, under the head 'Sickness' information was obtained on how the families were affected when there was an incidence of sickness. Similarly, under 'Education' information was collected not only about levels of literacy but also about interests of families in the matter of acquiring education and difficulties in the way. Under the head 'condition of work, awareness of rights, trade unionism and social security', details were collected about the extent to which the workers were in a position to enjoy their rights and privileges accruing to them from their employment. Under other heads also an attempt was made to collect information on both quantitative and qualitative aspects.

The data were collected by the Interview Method from the members of the sampled families. The Investigators were instructed to probe at great length into the replies given before filling in the schedule. It has to be recognised, however, that in a survey of this type, particularly when this part of the survey was the first of its kind in India, a large element of non-sampling error, e.g. investigator and informant bias arising out of interview and response, is bound to creep into the data collected. For instance, the information relating to condition of repairs, sewage and ventilation arrangements in Chapter 11 and welfare amenities provided to workers and awareness of provisions of labour laws on the part of the workers in Chapter 12 is based on the opinions of different Field Investigators and/or the sampled workers. As such, the information relating to those aspects is of subjective nature and this could at best be considered to give only a broad picture. Moreover, the data, being based on a relatively small sample (120 families), are also subject to a large sampling error. These limitations have to be carefully borne in mind while going through the analysis presented in this part of the Report. In all Chapters of this part of the Report, unestimated distributions, i.e., distributions as obtained from the sample itself, are presented without any attempt to build up population estimates.

CHAPTER 9

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

9.1. General education

Data were collected on educational standards of the members of the sampled working class families who were aged 5 years and above. Table 9.1 shows the distribution of members receiving and not receiving education by family income classes. Table 9.2 shows distribution of members not receiving education, separately for children (5—14 years) and others, by reasons and income classes.

TABLE 9.1

Distribution of persons (aged 5 years and above) by income and educational standard

Item	Monthly family income class (Rs.)			
	<60	60— <120	120 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5
Actual number of persons in sampled families (aged 5 years and above)	33	230	185	448
Percentage to total	7.37	51.34	41.29	100.00
(A) All persons				
Percentage receiving education	9.09	5.65	9.73	7.59
Percentage not receiving education	90.91	94.35	90.27	92.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(B) Children				
Percentage receiving education	25.45	19.35	29.79	23.97
Percentage not receiving education	75.00	80.65	70.21	76.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All persons receiving education				
Percentage receiving education in primary schools	66.67	69.23	66.67	67.65
Percentage receiving education in secondary schools .. .. .	..	..	11.11	5.88
Percentage receiving education in other institutions	33.33	30.77	22.22	26.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 9.2

Percentage distribution of persons—children and others—not receiving education by reasons and family income

Reasons for not receiving education	Monthly family income class (Rs.)							
	<60		60—<120		120 and above		All	
	Children	Others	Children	Others	Children	Others	Children	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not reporting ..	..	9.53	..	8.38	12.12	14.18	4.35	10.87
Financial difficulties	11.11	28.57	12.00	39.52	6.06	20.90	9.78	31.06
Lack of facilities ..	..	19.05	..	5.39	9.09	5.97	3.26	6.52
Domestic difficulties	11.11	9.52	4.00	2.40	6.06	8.21	5.43	5.23
Attending to family enterprise ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.49	..	0.62
Lack of interest ..	77.78	33.33	82.00	44.31	60.61	47.01	73.91	44.72
Others ..	..	..	2.00	..	6.06	2.24	3.27	0.93
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of all the family members aged 5 years and above, about 8 per cent. were receiving education and the rest were not receiving education. The percentage of children of 5 to 14 years of age receiving education was about 24 which shows that the families were not keen on educating their children. Of the total members receiving education, about 68 per cent. were studying in primary schools, about 6 per cent. in secondary schools and the rest were receiving education through other institutions, e.g., colleges, universities, technical institutions, literary centres, etc. The main reasons for children not receiving education were reported to be lack of interest, financial difficulties and lack of facilities while for adult members the main reasons were reported to be lack of interest and financial difficulties.

9.2. Skill and technical training

Information was also obtained from individual members of the sampled families on possession of skill, technical education or training being received and type of technical training desired. As for skill acquired through family tradition and not through formal education or training, only 2 persons reported occupied with the work of tailoring and weaving. Desires for technical education and training was expressed by 3 persons and the occupations or vocations which they had in view were mainly mechanical, fitting and packing and weaving.

CHAPTER 10

SICKNESS AND TREATMENT

10.1. *Introductory*

The data collected under this head were not intended to serve the purpose of sickness survey as such—they were mainly intended to throw some broad light on how the working class families were affected by the incidence of sickness. No rigid definition of sickness was, therefore, attempted and the informants were asked to report all cases which they considered as sickness. Thus, even if petty cases of sickness, e.g., headache were reported, they were taken into account. In respect of each member of the family, information was collected on each case of sickness during the reference period of 60 days preceding the date of survey of the family. For each case of sickness details were sought on the type of sickness, consequences, duration, details of treatment taken and sources from which assistance, if any, was received. To ascertain the duration of sickness and treatment, the date of commencement and the date of termination of the sickness during the reference period were taken into consideration.

The broad type of sickness, e.g., digestive disease, cold, etc., were recorded by the Investigators on the basis of reports of the informants themselves because in many cases no medical aid was called for and no attempt at diagnosis was made. If several diseases were involved in a particular case, the main disease was recorded. For gainfully occupied persons, information was also collected on consequences of sickness, i.e., whether work was stopped or not.

10.2 *Treatment and consequences of sickness*

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of cases of sickness during the reference period of 60 days by type, duration, type of treatment and source of assistance. In all, there were 32 cases of sickness reported among 539 members of sampled families. Information on consequences of sickness was collected only for gainfully occupied members of families.

TABLE 10.1

Distribution of cases of sickness by (a) type, (b) duration, (c) type of treatment, (d) source of assistance received and (e) consequences

							Percentage of cases
(a) Type of sickness							
Dysentery, diarrhoea and stomach trouble	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.13
Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.75
Small-pox, plague, cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.50
Cough and cold	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.50
Other diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.12
Total							100.00

TABLE 10·1—*contd.*

							Percentage of cases
(b) Duration (during the reference period)							
Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·25
Below 7 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·75
7 days to below 15 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·50
15 days to below 30 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·38
30 days to below 60 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·75
60 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·37
Total							100·00
(c) Type of treatment							
No treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·25
Self treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·38
Ayurvedic treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·12
Homoeopathic treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·12
Allopathic treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	78·13
Total							100·00
(d) Source of assistance received							
Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·50
No assistance received	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·13
Employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·37
Total							100·00
(e) Consequences (for gainfully occupied members of families)							
Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Work and normal diet stopped	..	..	..	..	..	..	55·56
Only work stopped	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33
Only normal diet stopped	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·70
None stopped	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·41
Total							100·00

Fever was the main sickness reported. The distribution of cases by duration of sickness showed that in about 56 per cent. of the cases, sickness lasted for less than 15 days. In about 78 per cent. of the cases of sickness, allopathic treatment was taken. In about 9 per cent. of the cases, there was self-treatment. In about 34 per cent of the cases, assistance was received from employers while in 28 per cent. of the cases no financial assistance for treatment was received. Taking the cases of sickness among the gainfully occupied members of the families, in about 89 per cent. of the cases the sickness resulted in stoppage of work. The average duration of such stoppage was about 18 days.

CHAPTER 11

HOUSING CONDITIONS

11.1. *Introductory*

Detailed data about the condition of housing connected with the dwelling, mess, hotel or residential house of sampled working class families were collected under this head, information was also collected about the condition of the building in which the dwelling was located, about rooms and verandah of the dwelling, about water supply, bath, kitchen and latrine and about the location of the dwelling.

11.2. *Condition of building*

Table 11.1 shows the general characteristics of the building, such as type of building, ownership or type of landlord, type of structure, condition of repairs and arrangements for sewage and ventilation.

TABLE 11.1

Distribution of families by general characteristics of the building in which dwellings were located

							Percentage of families
(a) Type of building							
Chawls/bustees	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.83
Independent buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.17
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total						..	100.00
(b) Ownership or type of landlord							
Employer	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.17
Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.83
Total						..	100.00
(c) Type of structure							
Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.83
Permanent kutcha	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.83
Permanent pucca	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.17
Temporary kutcha	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.33
Temporary pucca	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.84
Total						..	100.00
(d) Condition of repairs							
Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.67
Good	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.83
Moderately good	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.33
Bad	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.17
Total						..	100.00

TABLE 11.1—*contd.*

							Percentage of families
(e) Sewage arrangements							
Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.50
Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.83
Moderately satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.67
Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.00
						Total	100.00
(f) Ventilation arrangements							
No ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.83
If ventilation							
(a) Good	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.67
(b) Bad	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.83
(c) Tolerable	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.67
						Total	100.00

About 81 per cent. of the sampled families were living in chawls/bustees and the rest in independent buildings. A large number of families (99 per cent.) were living in houses provided by the employers and about 1 per cent. in private buildings. In about 69 per cent. of the cases, families were living in kutcha buildings while in about 30 per cent. of the cases, the structure of the building was pucca, i.e. with walls built of cement, bricks, concrete or stone.

11.3. Condition of dwelling

Table 11-2 gives the condition of dwellings occupied by the sampled families, such as number of living rooms, provision of kitchen, store, bath, and verandah, type of lighting, source of water supply, provision and type of latrine, etc. For the purpose of the survey, a living room was defined as one which would exclude kitchen, store, etc., if separate kitchen, store, etc., existed in the dwelling. For sources of water supply, if more than one source was being used, the one used most was taken into consideration.

TABLE 11-2
Distribution of dwellings by various characteristics

								Percentage of dwellings
(a) <i>Number of living rooms in dwelling</i>								
One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.83
Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00
Three	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.34
More than three	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.83
							Total	100.00
<i>Lighting type</i>								
Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.67
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerosene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.33
							Total	100.00

TABLE 11·2—*contd.*

						Percentage of dwellings
(c) Provision of kitchen						
Kitchen provided	..	..	..	..	..	10·00
Where not provided using						
(i) Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	3·33
(ii) Part of living room	..	..	..	..	..	80·83
(iii) Covered or uncovered verandah			..	..	..	5·84
Total	..					100·00
(d) No. of store rooms						
No store room	..	..	..	..	..	98·33
One	..	..	..	..	..	1·67
Total	..					100·00
(e) Provision of bath room						
No bath room provided	..	..	..	..	..	99·17
Where provided :						
(i) In individual use	..	..	..	..	..	0·83
(ii) In common use	..	..	..	..	..	0·83
Total	..					100·00
(f) Provision of covered verandah						
Not reporting	..	..	..	..	..	1·67
Provided	..	..	..	..	..	33·33
Not provided	..	..	..	..	..	65·00
Total	..					100·00
(g) Source of water supply						
Tap provided :						
(i) In dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	1·67
(ii) Outside dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	58·33
Well (with or without hand pump)	..	..	..	..	..	23·34
Tanks and ponds	..	..	..	..	..	8·33
Rivers, lakes and springs	..	..	..	..	..	3·33
Others	..	..	..	..	..	5·00
Total	..					100·00
(h) Provision of latrine						
No latrine	..	..	..	..	..	95·83
In individual use	..	..	..	..	..	1·67
In common use with other families	..	..	..	..	..	2·50
Total	..					100·00
(i) Type of latrine						
Septic tank system	..	..	..	..	..	33·33
Manually cleaned	..	..	..	..	..	66·67
Total	..					100·00

It would be seen that a majority of the dwellings were having one living room. In about 58 per cent. of the dwellings there were arrangements for tap water supply though outside the dwelling. In most of the cases (96 per cent.) there was no provision of latrine.

11.4. Distance of dwellings from important places

Information was also collected about the important places usually visited by workers and their families and the distance of such places from the dwellings. The intention was to find out whether essential needs and amenities were easily available to the workers and their families in nearby places. Table 11.3 gives the names of important places and percentage distribution of families visiting the places by distance of the places from their dwellings.

TABLE 11.3

Distribution of families visiting important places by distance of the places from their dwellings

Particulars of places, etc.	Percentage of families not reporting	Percentage of families not visiting	Percentage of families visiting the places by distance			Total
			Less than 1 mile	1 mile to less than 2 miles	2 miles and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Work-place of the main earner	0.83	..	60.84	28.33	10.00	100.00
Primary school	16.67	31.67	36.67	9.16	5.83	100.00
Medical aid centre	14.17	30.83	27.50	12.50	15.00	100.00
Hospital	4.17	3.33	51.67	25.00	15.83	100.00
Play-ground for children	7.50	24.17	53.33	10.00	5.00	100.00
Cinema house	15.83	30.00	..	1.67	52.50	100.00
Shopping centre-grocery	0.83	..	66.67	17.50	15.00	100.00
Shopping centre-vegetables	0.83	..	20.00	22.50	56.67	100.00
Employment exchange	30.00	48.33	..	..	21.67	100.00
Railway station	10.83	5.83	2.50	4.17	76.67	100.00
Bus stop	12.50	8.33	30.00	18.33	30.84	100.00
Post office	8.33	3.33	15.84	15.83	65.67	100.00

In about 61 per cent. of the cases, work-places of the main earners were within a distance of 1 mile from their dwellings. Other important places of visit reported by workers or their families such as primary school, hospital, medical aid centre and shopping centre-grocery were at a distance of less than 1 mile in a majority of the reporting cases. Among the families who had to visit cinema house and post office, the dwellings of a majority were located at a distance of 2 miles and above. Railway station in a majority of the cases was also at a distance of 2 miles and above.

CHAPTER 12

EMPLOYMENT, WORKING AND SERVICE CONDITIONS

12.1. *Introductory*

Information was collected in respect of employment pattern, service conditions, length of service, working conditions and welfare of such employee-members in the sampled working class families as were employed in registered plantations. In regard to employment pattern, employment history of the members employed in registered plantations at any time during the preceding one year was collected for the 12 months preceding the date of survey. In view of the long reference period, a week was prescribed as the recording unit. It was recognised that details of employment history for one full year could not be obtained by week to week accounting in view of the difficulties of recall and, therefore, only a broad pattern was sought by combining all the periods under one particular major head during the preceding year on the basis of information furnished by the informant. With regard to working conditions and awareness of the statutory rights and privileges, information was collected from the informants alone and no attempt was made by the Investigators to check up the details by visiting the plantations though in cases of doubt or conflicting opinions they had to probe in detail. For this purpose only such members of the sampled families were covered as were employed in registered plantations on the day preceding the date of survey. These included paid apprentices also.

12.2. *Employment pattern*

Table 12.1 shows the employment pattern of the employee members of the sampled families classified as 'Permanent' and 'Others' for a reference period of one year.

TABLE 12.1

Distribution of man-weeks by employment status

Employment particulars	Percentage of man-weeks worked			
	Not reporting	Permanent workers	Other workers	All
1	2	3	4	5
(a) <i>Paid employment—</i>				
(i) In plantation	93.41	34.29	29.33	83.96
(ii) In other establishments .. ..	..	..	..	..
(b) Self-employment .. ..	..	..	..	..
(c) In employment but not at work	6.59	15.30	..	14.65
(d) <i>Not in employment</i>				
(i) Seeking work .. ..	..	0.23	70.67	1.23
(ii) Not available for work .. ..	..	0.18	..	0.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of employees	15	264	4	283

There was a clear difference in the pattern for "permanent" and "other" employees. In the case of the former, the percentage of man-weeks in "not in employment" was negligible but not so in the case of the latter, who had a lesser quantum of paid employment and were seeking employment.

12.3. Amenities provided

Relevant data collected from employee members (excluding those whose place of work was their own residence) on welfare amenities provided in the plantations are presented in table 12.2.

TABLE 12.2

Percentage distribution of employee-members according to opinion expressed on amenities provided

Item	Not reporting	Not provided	Provided	Total	Among provided (Col. 4) considered			
					Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	No particular comment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Drinking water ..	..	18.37	81.63	100.00	9.96	87.01	3.03	100.00
Rest-shelter ..	0.35	99.30	0.35	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Canteen ..	1.06	93.29	5.65	100.00	12.50	6.25	81.25	100.00
Reading or recreation	1.06	91.87	7.07	100.00	35.00	5.00	60.00	100.00
Co-operative stores and grain-shops ..	1.06	70.32	28.62	100.00	50.62	14.81	34.57	100.00
Medical facilities arranged by employers ..	0.35	..	99.65	100.00	21.99	52.48	25.53	100.00

12.4. Statutory rights and benefits

Table 12.3 gives the data collected on awareness of important provisions of labour laws on the part of the employee-members of the sampled working class families.

TABLE 12.3

Distribution of employee-members by rights and benefits under labour laws and awareness thereof

Rights and benefits	Not reporting	Percentage of employee-members by awareness			Total
		Fully aware	Partially aware	Not aware	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Plantations Labour Act</i>					
Maximum daily hours of work at normal wages ..	..	29.54	13.17	57.29	100.00
Rate of overtime wages ..	2.49	4.98	3.91	28.62	100.00
Entitlement to leave with wages ..	0.71	38.08	8.90	52.31	100.00
Rate of leave with wages ..	0.71	13.52	7.48	78.29	100.00

TABLE 12.3--*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Payment of Wages Act</i>					
Payment of wages at regular intervals	30.25	9.61	60.14	100.00
Maximum interval at which wages can be paid	16.73	14.23	69.04	100.00
Imposition of fines, deduction from wages	2.85	9.25	87.90	100.00
Procedure for complaints	1.42	4.99	93.69	100.00
<i>Maternity Benefits Act (women workers only)</i>					
Leave granted at the time of confinement	41.43	15.00	43.57	100.00
Procedure for getting leave	16.31	22.86	60.83	100.00
Termination of service during the period of maternity leave	6.43	22.14	71.48	100.00
Cash benefits during the period of maternity leave	35.71	15.00	49.29	100.00
<i>Workmen's Compensation Act</i>					
Compensation for temporary disablement	6.79	11.32	81.89	100.00
Compensation for death due to work accident	3.77	10.94	85.29	100.00
Procedure for complaints	0.75	3.02	96.23	100.00
<i>Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act</i>					
Framing of procedures for recruitment, discharge, disciplinary action, etc.	3.56	7.12	89.32	100.00
Approval of procedure	0.71	4.63	94.66	100.00
Intimation of procedures to the workers	1.07	3.91	95.02	100.00
<i>Industrial Disputes Act</i>					
Lay-off compensation	5.30	10.63	84.07	100.00
Rate of lay-off compensation	4.17	2.65	93.18	100.00
Notice of retrenchment	5.30	9.47	85.23	100.00
Retrenchment compensation	3.79	7.58	88.63	100.00
<i>Employees' Provident Funds Act and Scheme</i>					
Contribution by employer	29.28	7.14	63.58	100.00
Period after which the employers' contribution becomes payable	2.14	5.00	92.86	100.00
Accumulation of interest	2.50	7.86	89.64	100.00

12.5. Trade union membership

Data collected regarding association of employee-members with trade unions are presented in Table 12.4. For the purpose of the survey, a trade union was defined as any organisation or association of the workers which stood for achievement of the workers' economic demands. Such organisations or associations might not necessarily be registered with the Registrar of trade Unions or recognised by the employers. For ascertaining the membership of any trade union, only the position on the date of survey was taken into account.

TABLE 12.4

Distribution of employee-members according to membership of trade unions and other details

Item							Percentage of employee-members
1							2
Membership							
Not reporting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.53
No union ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.42
If union existing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Member ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.66
(b) Not a member ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.39
Total ..						..	100.00
Subscription paid							
Not reporting or no subscription ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60
Paying regularly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.27
Not paying regularly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.13
Total ..						..	100.00
Rate of subscription per month							
Not reporting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than Re. 0.25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.99
Re. 0.25 to less than Re. 0.50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.99
Re. 0.50 and above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.02
Total ..						..	100.00

Of the total employee-members about 59 per cent. were stated to be the members of trade unions. Of the e, about 66 per cent. were paying their subscription regularly. The most common rate of subscription was less than Re. 0.50 per month.

12.6. Length of service

Some information was also collected on the total length of service of each employee-member in the particular establishment in which he/she was employed on the day preceding the date of survey. If the service was discontinuous then the total duration was counted from the first employment in the establishment after ignoring the period of discontinuities. On the basis of this information, a distribution of employee-members according to their length of service in the particular establishment in which they were employed on the reference day is given in Table 12.5.

TABLE 12.5

Percentage distribution of employee-members according to length of service

Length of service	Industry group					
	Tea plantation					
1	2					
Not reporting	1.77
Less than 1 year	3.53
1 year to less than 5 years	15.19
5 years to less than 10 years	22.97
10 years to less than 20 years	38.52
20 years and above	18.02
				Total ..		100.00
Number of employees	283

By and large, the employee-members of the sampled families constituted a stable labour force.

12.7. Service conditions

In regard to service conditions, information was obtained on rest-intervals, pay-period, paid earned leave and social security benefits. All this information was obtained in respect of employee-members, including paid apprentices, employed in registered plantations on the day preceding the date of survey. This information was collected from the informants only and not from the establishments where they were employed. A person was considered to be employed if he/she was having a job, even though he/she might not be actually working on the reference day for such reasons as illness, leave, temporary lay-off, etc. Table 12.6 shows the relevant data collected on service conditions.

TABLE 12.6

Percentage distribution of employee-members by industries and service conditions

Service conditions	Industry group					
	Tea plantation					
1	2					
<i>Daily rest-interval</i>						
Not reporting	5.66
No rest-interval
Half an year
One hour and above	94.35
				Total	..	100.00
<i>Pay-period</i>						
Not reporting	2.47
Weekly	17.31
Fortnightly	21.91
Monthly	58.31
Others
				Total	..	100.00
<i>Days of paid earned leave enjoyed</i>						
Not reporting	1.07
0 day	3.18
1 to 10 days	16.60
11 to 15 days	73.15
16 days and above	6.00
				Total	..	100.00

About 94 per cent. of the employee-members were enjoying daily rest-interval of one hour and above. As regards pay period about 58 per cent. of the employee-members were being paid monthly, about 22 per cent. fortnightly and 17 per cent. weekly. Data on paid earned leave enjoyed by the employee-members during the calendar year preceding the date of survey showed that about 73 per cent. of the employee-members enjoyed leave between 11 days and 15 days, about 17 per cent. enjoyed between 1 and 10 days, about 6 per cent. for 16 days and above and only 3 per cent. of the employee-members enjoyed no leave. In this connection it has to be borne in mind that some of the workers were in employment for a part of the reference year only and the data related to paid leave actually availed of.

12·8. Social security benefits

Data were also collected on social security benefits, e.g., under the Employees' Provident Funds Act and Scheme, enjoyed by the employees as on the date of survey. These data are presented in Table 12·7.

TABLE 12·7

Distribution of employee-members by social security benefits

Schemes							Percentage of employee-member
1							2
<i>Employees' Provident Funds Act and Scheme</i>							
Not reporting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·71
No arrangement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>If arrangement—</i>							
(A) Contributing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97·17
(B) <i>Not contributing</i>							
(a) Not interested ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·71
(b) Not eligible ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·41
Total ..							100·00

Of the total of 283 employee-members 97 per cent. were contributing to provident fund account either under the Employees' Provident Funds Act or under voluntary provident funds schemes maintained by the employers.

Apart from the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, information on other social security benefits voluntarily given by the employers such as pension etc., was also collected. Only one employee reported provision of pension in the establishment where he was employed.

CHAPTER 13

SAVINGS, ASSETS AND INDEBTEDNESS

13.1. *Introductory*

Under this head, information was collected from each sampled family about the amount of its savings and assets held at the place of residence or at the native place and total debts both on 'family account' and on 'enterprise and other purposes account' as on the date of the survey. Only the family's share of the assets and loans was taken into consideration if such assets and loans were held jointly with others. Loans taken from the same source but for different purposes as also loans taken for the same purpose from different sources, were treated as separate cases of loans. Credit purchases were also considered as loans.

13.2. *Components of savings*

Relevant data on 'Savings' and 'Assets' are presented in Table 13.1.

TABLE 13.1

A. *Average amount (Rs.) of savings and assets per reporting family by income classes*

Savings/assets						Monthly family income class (Rs.)			
						<60	60—<120	120 and above	All
1						2	3	4	5
<i>Average amount per reporting family (in Rupees)</i>									
Savings	..	..	..	..	..	110.21	299.93	431.59	315.10
Assets	..	..	..	..	..	80.86	93.88	179.09	116.50
Total						191.07	393.81	610.68	431.60

B. *Percentage distribution of savings and assets by form and income classes*

Form of savings/assets						Monthly family income class (Rs.)			
						<60	60—<120	120 and above	All
1						2	3	4	5
<i>(i) Savings</i>									
<i>(a) On family account</i>									
Life insurance premium paid	..	..	..	..	..	21.98	27.77	22.13	25.11
Provident fund—own contribution	..	..	..	..	..	20.85	27.78	22.13	25.05
Provident fund—employer's contribution	..	..	..	..	..	9.92	13.03	14.09	13.33
Savings (bank, postal and cash in hand)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.25	0.13
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total						52.75	68.72	58.60	63.61
<i>(b) On enterprise and other purpose account</i>									
..					

TABLE 13.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Assets				
(a) On family account				
Land .. .. .	..	..	1.60	0.67
Building .. .. .	..	..	0.40	0.17
Jewellery and ornaments	16.00	14.38	8.33	11.91
Others	22.70	7.13	13.98	10.79
Total ..	38.70	21.51	24.31	23.54
(b) On enterprise and other purposes account				
	8.55	9.77	17.09	12.80
GRAND TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total number of Families ..	14	72	34	120

All the sampled families reported having some savings and assets on the date of the survey. The amount of savings per reporting family worked out to about Rs. 315 and of assets per reporting family worked out to about Rs. 116 giving a total of about Rs. 431. Thus, savings formed about 73 per cent. and assets about 27 per cent. of the total amount of both savings and assets held by the reporting families.

13.3. *Extent of savings and assets*

Table 13.2 gives percentage distribution of families according to total amount of savings and assets (held on the date of survey) by income classes.

TABLE 13.2

Percentage distribution of families by total amount of savings and assets and income classes

Amount of savings and assets	Monthly family income class (Rs.)			
	<60	60—<120	120 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5
No savings and assets .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Less than Rs. 200	57.14	6.94	2.94	11.67
Rs. 200 to below Rs. 500	35.72	65.28	29.41	51.67
Rs. 500 to below Rs. 1,500	7.14	26.39	61.77	34.17
Rs. 1,500 to below Rs. 2,500 .. .. .	..	1.39	2.94	1.66
Rs. 2,500 to below Rs. 3,500 .. .. .	..	..	2.94	0.83
Rs. 3,500 to below Rs. 4,500 .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Rs. 4,500 and above .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

About 52 per cent. of the families had savings and assets of 'Rs. 200 to below Rs. 500' and roughly 34 per cent. of families reported savings and assets of Rs. 500 to below Rs. 1,500.

13.4. Possession of durable articles and live-stock

In addition to savings and assets, data were also collected on possession of certain selected durable articles and live-stock. The intention was to have an idea of the living habits and the level of living of the sampled working class families on the basis of the possession or non-possession of such articles, etc. Table 13.3 shows the names and number of durable articles and live-stock possessed by the sampled working class families. For this purpose durable articles hired in or hired out were not taken into account.

TABLE 13.3

Number of families possessing selected durable articles and live-stock and number of articles, etc., possessed

Durable articles and live-stock						Number of families reporting possession of articles, etc.	Percentage of reporting families	Total number of articles, etc., possessed	Average number per family of reporting families
1						2	3	4	5
Table	..	..	..	..	..	6	5.00	9	1.50
Chair	..	..	..	..	..	14	11.67	25	1.79
Sewing-machine	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.83	1	1.00
Clock, time-piece	..	..	..	..	..	2	1.67	2	1.00
Cot	..	..	..	..	..	8	6.67	16	2.00
Chouki	..	..	..	..	..	21	17.50	29	1.38
Harmonium	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.83	1	1.00
Tabla, dholak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stringed instrument	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fountain pen	..	..	..	..	..	11	9.17	12	1.09
Wrist watch	..	..	..	..	..	9	7.50	9	1.00
Bicycle	..	..	..	..	..	19	15.83	19	1.00
Cow, buffalo	..	..	..	..	..	54	45.00	189	3.50

It would appear from the above table that the possession of somewhat costly durable articles, such as bicycle, wrist watch, etc., was not very uncommon among the working class families surveyed. About 45 per cent. of the families were in possession of cows and buffaloes.

13.5. Extent of indebtedness

Table 13.4 gives the percentage distribution of families by amount of debt and income classes.

TABLE 13.4

Percentage distribution of families by amount of debt and income classes

Amount of debt	Monthly family income class (Rs.)			
	<60	60 <120	120 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5
Less than Rs. 50	50.00	28.00	26.67	30.43
Rs. 50 to less than Rs. 100	33.33	28.00	20.00	26.09
Rs. 100 to less than Rs. 150	16.67	20.00	20.00	17.39
Rs. 150 to less than Rs. 250 .. ..	..	16.00	20.00	17.39
Rs. 250 to less than Rs. 500 .. ..	..	4.00	6.67	4.35
Rs. 500 to less than Rs. 1000 .. ..	..	4.00	6.66	4.35
Rs. 1000 to less than Rs. 2000 .. ..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 2000 and above .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total number of families reporting debt ..	6	25	15	46

Taking all families together, about 30 per cent. reported debt of 'less than Rs. 50', 26 per cent. of 'Rs. 50 to less than Rs. 100' and about 35 per cent. of 'Rs. 100 to less than Rs. 250', and the rest about 9 per cent. of 'Rs. 250 to Rs. 1000'.

13.6. Purpose of loans

The relevant data on indebtedness by purpose of loans are presented in table 13.5.

TABLE 13.5

Distribution of families, loans and amount of loans by purpose

Purpose of loans					Percentage of families reporting debt	Percentage distribution of loans	Percentage distribution of amount of loans
1					2	3	4
(A) On family account							
Festival .. ..	..	..	..	..	15.22	12.86	8.76
Marriage .. ..	..	..	..	..	4.35	4.28	5.47
Child birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	4.35	4.28	3.16
Sickness .. ..	..	..	..	..	2.17	4.29	4.33
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	2.17	2.86	1.23
Current deficit .. ..	..	..	..	..	65.22	65.71	67.77
Inherited debt .. ..	..	..	..	..	2.17	1.43	4.12
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	95.65	95.71	94.84
(B) On enterprise and other purposes account							
Building .. ..	..	..	..	..	2.18	2.86	3.10
Purchase of other assets .. ..	..	..	..	..	2.17	1.43	2.06
Cultivation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	4.35	4.29	5.16
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABSOLUTE TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	46	70	45.49 (Rs.)

Out of the total of 120 sampled families, 46 or about 38 per cent. reported debt on the date of survey. Out of the families reporting debt about 96 per cent. had taken loans on "family account" and the rest on "enterprise and other purposes account."

13.7. Source and terms of loans

Table 13.6 gives the percentage distribution of loans by source, nature of security, rate of interest and type of instalments for repayment of loans.

TABLE 13-6

Percentage distribution of loans by source, nature of security, rate of interest and type of instalments for repayment of loans

By source		By nature of security		By rate of interest		By type of instalment (for repayment of loan)	
Source of loan	Per- cent- age of loans	Nature of security	Per- cent- age of loans	Rate of interest	Per- cent- age of loans	Type of instalment	Per- cent- age of loans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Not reporting	2.86	Not reporting	2.85	Not reporting	1.43	Not reporting	..
Provident fund	..	No security	81.43	No interest	88.57	Weekly	..
Co-operative society	..			Less than 6%	..	Monthly	15.71
Employer	..	Land	..	6% to less than 12½%	2.86	Half-yearly	..
Money lender	10.00	Ornaments and jewellery	2.86	12½% to less than 25%	1.43	Yearly	..
Friends and relatives	28.57	Others	12.86	25% to less than 50%	5.71	Others	10.00
Shop-keeper	58.57						
Others	..			50% and above	..		
Total	100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00

The largest proportion (about 59 per cent.) of loans were taken from shopkeepers. About 81 per cent. of total loans were taken against no security. Roughly 89 per cent. of loans were taken without interest. Interest at the rate of 25 per cent. to less than 50 per cent. was paid in the case of 6 per cent. of the loans. The interest at the rate of 6 per cent. to less than 12½ per cent. was paid in case of about 3 per cent. of loans. Roughly 74 per cent. of loans were to be repaid in monthly instalments.

CHAPTER 14

SOME IMPORTANT FINDINGS

14.1. *Family characteristics, income and expenditure*

The estimated number of families of industrial workers satisfying the survey definition worked out to about 81 thousand. Of the total families, about 12 per cent. consisted of single-member, about 29 per cent. of two to three members, about 34 per cent. of four to five members, about 18 per cent. of six to seven members and the remaining 7 per cent. consisted of more than 7 members. By family type, about 43 per cent. consisted of husband, wife and children. Others in order were husband, wife, children and other members (16 per cent.), husband and wife (8 per cent.), unmarried earner and other members (7 per cent.), husband or wife (7 per cent.), unmarried earner (5 per cent.) and rest (14 per cent.).

The average size of the family was 4.10 persons. Of these, 1.96 were earners, 0.04 earning dependants and 2.10 non-earning dependants. Of the earners, 1.06 were adult men, 0.86 adult women and 0.04 children. About 53 per cent. of the families had two income recipients and 26 per cent. only one income recipient. On an average, a family had 2.09 dependants living with it and 0.04 dependants living elsewhere.

The average monthly income worked out to Rs. 108.44 per family and Rs. 26.30 per capita. The largest number of families (about 37 per cent. of the total) came within the income class 'Rs. 90 to less than Rs. 120'. The families with an income of 'Rs. 210 and above' per month formed about 4 per cent. of the total. Broadly, the income of large-sized families was higher.

Of the average monthly income of Rs. 108.44 per family, income from paid employment accounted for Rs. 102.43 or about 94 per cent., income from self-employment for Rs. 4.10 or 4 per cent. and income from 'other sources' such as rent from land and house, pension, cash assistance, gifts, concession, etc., Rs. 1.91 or 2 per cent. Men contributed the largest amount to the average monthly family income from all the three sources.

The average monthly expenditure for current living was Rs. 105.47 per family, Rs. 25.54 per capita and Rs. 31.84 per adult consumption unit. As the size of the family increased, a larger percentage of families came in higher expenditure classes.

Of the average monthly expenditure of Rs. 105.47, consumption expenditure accounted for Rs. 104.83, the rest being accounted for by non-consumption outgo like interest on loans and remittances to dependants. Expenditure on food worked out to Rs. 70.60 or about 67 per cent. of the consumption expenditure. The proportion of expenditure on food to consumption expenditure generally decreased with a rise in income.

An analysis of the nutritive contents of the food-stuffs consumed, on an average, by a working class family revealed that while the overall nutritive value of the diets was fair, there was room for improvement. Increased intake

of wheat and other mixed cereals, leafy vegetables and intake of at least skimmed milk, specially by children, pregnant and nursing women, would help to overcome the deficiencies in respect of calories, calcium, vitamin A and vitamin C.

14.2. *Additional aspects of level of living*

As already stated in Chapter 8, the additional aspects of level of living relate only to the sampled families and no estimates have been built on the basis of data collected in regard to these aspects. Among industrial workers in Jalpaiguri, about 86* per cent. of all members (aged 5 years and above) were illiterate and about 14* per cent. had received education upto or below primary standard. During the period of survey, about 8 per cent. of family members were receiving education. Among children (5 to 14 years of age) this percentage was about 24. The reasons for not receiving education in case of children were mainly lack of interest, financial difficulties and lack of facilities.

In all, there were 32 cases of sickness reported among 539 members of sampled families during a period of 2 months. Fever was the main sickness reported. Allopathic treatment in cases of sickness was the most popular among the families.

A majority of working class families were living in chawls/bustees. The accommodation occupied by them generally consisted of one living room with no provision of separate kitchen or bath or latrine. In most cases there were arrangements for tap water supply though outside the dwellings. Important places usually visited by the working class families for their essential needs and amenities, e.g., hospital, medical aid centre, shopping centre, primary school, etc., were in most cases within a distance of one mile from their dwellings.

A majority of employee-members of the sampled families were in permanent employment in plantations. About 80 per cent. of the employee-members had a length of service of 5 years or more in the same establishment and thus they constituted a stable labour force. About 94 per cent. of the employee-members were enjoying a daily rest-interval of one hour and above. Most of them were being paid monthly. A majority of the employee-members enjoyed paid earned leave. Most of them were covered by the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

All the sampled families reported having some assets and savings on 'family account' on the date of survey. Savings formed about 73 per cent. and assets about 27 per cent. of the total amount of savings and assets. The average amount of savings and assets per reporting family on the date of survey worked out to Rs. 315 and Rs. 116 respectively. Roughly 52 per cent. of the families reported savings and assets of Rs. 200 to below Rs. 500.

About 38 per cent. of the families surveyed reported debt on the date of survey and this was mostly on 'family account'. The average debt per indebted family came to about Rs. 105.

*Estimated figures

APPENDIX I

List of Centres covered under Family Living Surveys among Industrial Workers during 1958-59

A. Factory Centres

1. Digboi
2. Jamshedpur
3. Monghyr-Jaunpur
4. Bombay
5. Ahmedabad
6. Nagpur
7. Bhavnagar
8. Sholapur
9. Bhopal
10. Indore
11. Gwalior
12. Madras
13. Madurai
14. Coimbatore
15. Guntur
16. Hyderabad
17. Sambalpur
18. Kanpur
19. Varanasi (Banarás)
20. Saharanpur
21. Calcutta
22. Howrah
23. Asansol
24. Bangalore
25. Alleppey
26. Alwaye

27. Amritsar

28. Yamunanagar

29. Jaipur

30. Ajmer

31. Delhi

32. Srinagar

B. Mining Centres

33. Jharia

34. Kodarma

35. Noamundi

36. Balaghat

37. Gudur

38. Barbil

39. Raniganj

40. Kolar Gold Field

C. Plantation Centres

41. Labac

42. Rangapara

43. Mariani

44. Doom Dooma

45. Coonoor

46. Darjeeling

47. Jalpaiguri

48. Chikmagalur

49. Ammathi

50. Mundakkayam

APPENDIX II

Average monthly expenditure—Item-wise—per family

Item	All families		Single-member families	
	Number of reporting families	Average expenditure per family of all families (Rs.)	Number of reporting families	Average expenditure per family of all families (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
(A) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE				
FOOD, BEVERAGES, ETC.				
<i>Cereals and products</i>				
Paddy	35	1.15	..	..
Rice	476	28.76	27	11.91
Wheat	3	0.64	..	..
Wheat atta	472	11.24	27	4.54
Maize	13	0.21	1	0.03
Barley	11	0.63	..	..
Gram	1	0.01	1	0.11
Sattu	2	0.00	..	..
Chira, muri, khoi, lawa	60	0.33	1	0.03
Bread	2	0.00	..	..
Biscuit	3	0.01	..	..
Other cereals	3	0.07	..	..
Grinding and other charges	1	0.02	..	..
Sub-total : cereals and products	479	41.87	27	16.62
<i>Pulses and products</i>				
Arhar	192	0.71	12	0.67
Gram	3	0.01	..	..
Moong	53	0.28	5	0.33
Masur	263	1.09	15	0.78
Urd	229	1.17	9	0.46
Khesari	28	0.08	1	0.01
Pea	1	0.00	..	..
Other pulses	97	0.51	2	0.09
Pulse products	1	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : pulses and products	472	3.85	27	2.34
<i>Oil seeds, oils and fats</i>				
Mustard oil	479	3.41	27	1.77
Coconut oil	28	0.08	..	..
Vanaspoti	17	0.06	1	0.02
Oil seeds .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sub-total : oil seeds, oils and fats	479	3.55	27	1.79

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Meat, fish and eggs</i>					
Goat meat	332	3.13	17	2.07	
Beef	2	0.01	..	..
Pork	50	0.29	..	..
Buffalo meat	8	0.07	..	..
Poultry	42	0.35	1	0.06	
Birds meat	2	0.02	..	..
Fresh fish	296	2.12	12	1.10	
Dry fish	9	0.06	..	..
Preserved fish	14	0.13	2	0.41	
Eggs hen	19	0.08	3	0.17	
Eggs-duck	10	0.03	..	..
Sub-total : meat, fish and eggs ..	436	6.29	22	3.81	
<i>Milk and products</i>					
Milk-cow	153	1.99	6	1.02	
Milk-buffalo	1	0.00	..	..
Curd	7	0.03	1	0.01	
Khoa	1	0.01	..	..
Ghee-cow	6	0.07	..	..
Ghee-buffalo	31	0.23	1	0.08	
Condensed milk	1	0.00	..	..
Powdered milk	7	0.25	1	0.01	
Sub-total : milk and products ..	186	2.58	9	1.12	
<i>Condiments and spices</i>					
Salt	479	0.46	27	0.21	
Turmeric	337	0.25	17	0.14	
Chillies-green	309	0.43	14	0.24	
Chillies-dry	183	0.35	8	0.16	
Tamarind	11	0.00	..	..
Onion	440	0.83	25	0.51	
Garlic	93	0.05	5	0.04	
Coriander	61	0.02	2	0.01	
Ginger	92	0.06	4	0.04	
Pepper	41	0.10	2	0.05	
Methi	13	0.01	..	..
Saffron	13	0.01	1	0.00	
Mustard	22	0.00	1	0.00	
Jira	58	0.05	..	..
Cloves	1	0.00	..	..
Mixed spices	443	0.96	25	0.54	
Other spices and con-liments ..	2	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : condiments and spices ..	479	3.58	27	1.94	
<i>Vegetables and products</i>					
Potato	447	2.03	25	1.39	
Muli, turnip, radish	45	0.09	1	0.03	
Arum	66	0.18	4	0.13	
Other root vegetables	9	0.03	2	0.08	
Brinjal	186	0.42	2	0.07	
Cauliflower	35	0.09	..	..
Cabbage	28	0.06	..	..
Jack fruit	2	0.01	..	..
Ladies finger	35	0.08	..	..
Tomato	23	0.03	..	..

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Vegetables and products—contd.</i>					
Cucumber	7	0.01	..	..
Pumpkin	16	0.04	1	0.02	
Gourd	40	0.14	1	0.04	
Karela	17	0.02	1	0.01	
Bean	16	0.03	1	0.01	
Pea	2	0.00	..	..
Other non-leafy vegetables	58	0.16	2	0.05	
Palak	3	0.01	..	..
Other leafy vegetables	214	0.45	8	0.27	
Sub-total : vegetables and products ..	467	3.88	26	2.10	
<i>Fruits and products</i>					
Banana, plantain	69	0.12	2	0.14	
Orange	64	0.13	2	0.09	
Mango	8	0.03	..	..
Jack fruit	10	0.03	..	..
Pine apple	1	0.00	..	..
Water melon	1	0.01	..	..
Coconut	8	0.03	..	..
Papaya	1	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : fruits and products ..	134	0.35	4	0.23	
<i>Sugar, honey, etc.</i>					
Sugar-crystal	293	1.32	16	0.59	
Gur	204	0.54	6	0.15	
Sugar candy (misri)	1	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : sugar, honey, etc. ..	431	1.86	22	0.74	
<i>Pan, supari, etc.</i>					
Pan leaf	19	0.03	2	0.04	
Pan finished	227	0.55	10	0.27	
Supari	18	0.03	2	0.02	
Lime	300	0.08	13	0.05	
Katha	6	0.00	1	0.00	
Sub-total : pan, supari, etc. ..	391	0.69	18	0.38	
<i>Tobacco and products</i>					
Bidi	269	1.20	10	0.62	
Cigarettes	7	0.03	..	..
Zarda, kimam, surti	70	0.38	3	0.11	
Chewing toba co	264	1.45	12	1.24	
Smoking tobacco	90	0.35	2	0.09	
Leaf tobacco	17	0.06	1	0.01	
Hukka tobacco prepared	16	0.07	..	..
Powdered tobacco for cigarettes	1	0.00	..	..
Others	40	0.06	2	0.02	
Sub-total : tobacco and products ..	460	3.60	25	2.09	
<i>Alcoholic beverages and intoxicants</i>					
Toddy, neera	10	0.14	..	..
Country liquor	255	2.60	13	1.62	
Others	114	1.10	5	0.54	
Sub-total : alcoholic beverages and intoxicants ..	327	3.84	18	2.16	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Non-alcoholic beverages</i>					
Tea leaf	454	2·03	25	1·12
Sub-total : non-alcoholic beverages	..	454	2·03	25	1·12
<i>Prepared meals and refreshments</i>					
Meals	2	0·11	1	0·86
Snack—saltish	76	0·10	..	..
Snack—sweet	160	0·39	4	0·19
Hot drink tea	88	0·16	2	0·04
Others	2	0·00	..	..
Sub-total : prepared meals and refreshments	..	209	0·76	5	1·09
Total : food beverages, etc.	..	480	70·60	..	32·90
Total : pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	8·13	..	4·63
FUEL AND LIGHT					
Fire wood and chips	476	5·42	27	3·61
Kerosene oil fuel	5	0·01	..	..
Kerosene oil lighting	469	1·86	27	1·29
Candles	2	0·00	..	..
Match box	475	0·50	23	0·34
Total : fuel and light	..	477	7·79	28	5·24
HOUSING					
<i>Rent for housing and water charges</i>					
Rent for residential house	2	0·04	1	0·16
House rent owned/free	470	5·02	24	2·83
Water charges	1	0·01	..	..
Sub-total : rent for housing and water charges	..	472	5·07	25	2·99
<i>House repairs and upkeep</i>
<i>Furniture and furnishings</i>					
Bedstead, cot	2	0·03	..	..
Mat. mattress, durrie	3	0·05	..	..
Stool	1	0·00	..	..
Sub total : furniture and furnishings	..	5	0·08	..	..
<i>Household appliances and utilities</i>					
Box, trunk	3	0·07	..	..
Suitcase, attache case	2	0·04	1	0·22
Utensil—earthenware	5	0·61	..	..
Utensil—iron	3	0·04	..	..
Utensil—bell metal	8	0·14	1	0·48
Utensil—aluminium	1	0·03	..	..
Utensil—brass	6	0·12	..	..
Glassware	3	0·01	1	0·01
Enamelware	5	0·05	..	..
Bucket	2	0·01	..	..
Broom	6	0·00	..	..
Lock	2	0·60	..	..
Rope, string	2	0·01	..	..
Lantern, lamp	5	0·03	..	..
Other household appliances	2	0·01	..	..
Sub-total : household appliances and utilities	..	43	0·57	2	0·71

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Household services				
Domestic servant, ayah	4	0.21	..	..
Sub-total : household services	4	0.21	..	..
Total : housing	473	5.93	25	3.70
CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.				
Ready-made clothing				
Dhoti	34	0.47	1	0.29
Lungi	6	0.05	1	0.20
Pyjama	4	0.07	1	0.22
Half pants	39	0.36	..	..
Waist coat, jacket, jawahar coat	2	0.01	..	..
Bush shirt	3	0.02	..	..
Shirt, kamij, kurta	73	1.09	4	0.74
Coat, over-coat	1	0.02	..	..
Ganji, banian	15	0.05	1	0.04
Sari	109	2.64	1	0.74
Blouse, choli	37	0.22	..	..
Chemise	1	0.02	..	..
Bodice, brassiere	8	0.03	..	..
Petti-coat	7	0.05	..	..
Dopatta, urani	2	0.01	..	..
Frocks	18	0.12	..	..
Chaddar, angabastram	1	0.03	..	..
Gamcha	12	0.04	..	..
Handkerchief	1	0.00	..	..
Shawl, wrapper, scarf	5	0.16	1	0.18
Sweater, pullover	1	0.01	..	..
Longcloth	5	0.04	..	..
Mulmul	2	0.01	..	..
Other cloth	4	0.02	..	..
Other hosiery garments	1	0.01	1	0.04
Other miscellaneous clothing	2	0.01	..	..
Sub-total : ready-made clothing	196	5.56	8	2.45
Non-ready-made clothing				
Dhoti	1	0.02	..	..
Half-pants	1	0.02	..	..
Sari	1	0.04	..	..
Longcloth	3	0.03	..	..
Sub-total : non-ready-made clothing	5	0.11	..	..
Headwear				
Others	6	0.04	..	..
Sub-total : headwear	6	0.04	..	..
Bedding				
Bedsheet	1	0.01	..	..
Mosquito net	3	0.06	..	..
Blanket, rug	12	0.19	1	0.26
Sub-total : bedding	16	0.26	1	0.36

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5
Footwear					
Shoes	15	0.16	..	..
Sandal	2	0.01	..	..
Chappal	1	0.02	1	0.13	
Slipper	2	0.01	..	..
Socks	1	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : footwear ..	20	0.20	1	0.13	
Miscellaneous					
Washerman	8	0.02	..	..
Washing soap	470	1.82	28	1.16	
Soda	24	0.03	..	..
Tailoring, mending, darning ..	7	0.05	..	..
Others	1	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : miscellaneous ..	473	1.92	28	1.16	
Tot I : clothing, bedding etc. ..	475	8.09	28	4.10	
MISCELLANEOUS					
Medical care					
Doctor's fee	1	0.00	..	..
Medicine	5	0.08	..	..
Others	3	0.01	..	..
Sub-total : medical care ..	9	0.09	..	..
Personal care					
Hair oil, pomade, haircream ..	373	0.83	21	0.52	
Hair lotion, shampoo, etc. ..	3	0.01	..	..
Barber	403	0.66	15	0.31	
Snow, face cream, wax, etc. ..	7	0.01	..	..
Toilet soap	171	0.25	5	0.09	
Comb, hair brush	4	0.00	..	..
Tooth paste	1	0.00	..	..
Tooth brush	1	0.00	..	..
Others	2	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : personal care ..	452	1.76	25	0.92	
Education and reading					
School and college fees	3	0.02	..	..
Books—school	15	0.15	..	..
Stationery—all kinds	11	0.03	..	..
Others	1	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : education and reading ..	23	0.20	..	..
Recreation and amusement					
Cinema	49	0.18	3	0.29	
Toy	5	0.00	..	..
Pet animal and bird purchase and maintenance	4	0.05	..	..
Radio	1	0.01	..	..
Chance games and lottery	1	0.00	..	..
Sub-total : recreation and amusement ..	56	0.24	3	0.29	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

					1	2	3	4	5
<i>Transport and communication</i>									
Rail	..	..	..	..	15	0.06	..	..	..
Bus	..	..	..	..	55	0.20	5	0.21	..
Petrol, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	0.01	..	..	..
Postage	..	..	..	..	4	0.01	1	0.01	..
Sub-total : transport and communication ..					73	0.28	6	0.22	..
<i>Subscription, etc.</i>									
Trade union	..	..	..	..	96	0.17	3	0.07	..
Religious	..	..	..	..	33	0.25	1	0.04	..
Gift and charity	..	..	..	..	4	0.04	1	0.16	..
Fines and penalties	..	..	..	..	1	0.00	..	..	..
Sub-total : subscription, etc. ..					118	0.46	3	0.27	..
<i>Personal effects and other miscellaneous expenses</i>									
Fountain pen	..	..	..	..	5	0.02	..	..	..
Umbrella	..	..	..	..	8	0.11	..	..	..
Other personal effects	..	..	..	..	1	0.01	..	..	..
Repair and maintenance	..	..	..	..	6	0.06	1	0.07	..
Pocket expenses not elsewhere covered	..	..	..	..	255	1.04	13	0.69	..
Other miscellaneous expenses	..	..	..	..	6	0.02	..	..	..
Sub-total : personal effects and other miscellaneous expenses ..					273	1.26	14	0.76	..
Total : miscellaneous ..					..	4.29	..	2.46	..
Total : CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ..					..	104.63	..	53.03	..
(B) NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE									
<i>Interest, litigation, remittance</i>									
Interest paid on loans	..	..	..	..	38	0.28	..	..	..
Remittances to dependants	..	..	..	..	6	0.36	3	1.89	..
Sub-total : interest, litigation and remittance ..					44	0.64	3	1.89	..
<i>Savings and investments</i>									
Ornaments—gold	..	..	..	..	5	0.09	..	..	..
Life insurance premium	..	..	..	..	1	0.06	..	..	..
Provident fund contribution	..	..	..	..	472	5.08	26	2.49	..
Bank and postal savings	..	..	..	..	4	0.13	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	131	9.03	2	3.43	..
Sub-total : savings and investments ..					472	14.39	26	5.91	..
<i>Debts repaid</i>									
Debts repaid	..	..	..	..	50	0.90	2	0.45	..
Sub-total : debts repaid ..					50	0.90	2	0.45	..
Total : NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ..					..	15.93	..	8.25	..

APPENDIX II—*concl'd.*

	1	2	3	4	5
SUMMARY					
(A) Consumption expenditure					
Food	70.60	..	32.90
Tobacco, pan, supari and intoxicants	8.13	..	4.63
Fuel and light	477	7.79	28	5.24
Housing	473	5.93	25	3.70
Clothing, bedding, etc.	475	8.09	28	4.10
Miscellaneous	465	4.29	26	2.46
Total	..	104.83		53.03	
(B) Non-consumption expenditure					
Interest paid on loans	38	0.28	..	..
Remittances to dependants	6	0.26	3	1.89
Savings and investments	472	14.39	26	5.91
Debts repaid	50	0.90	2	0.45
Total	15.93	..	8.25

